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A PRELIMINARY REPORT
ON
PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS
RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
AND SCHOOLS
FOR
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY



CENTRAL PLANNING BOARD
OF THE CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

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A PRELIMINARY REPORT
ON
PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
AND SCHOOLS
FOR
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

TO
THE CENTRAL PLANNING BOARD
OF THE CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

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HARLAND BARTHOLOMEW AND ASSOCIATES - CITY PLANNERS
Harry W. Alexander, Resident Planner

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HARLAND BARTHOLOMEW AND ASSOCIATES

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July 1948

Central Planning Board
Newark, New Jersey

Gentlemen:

We are pleased to submit herewith our preliminary report on "Parks, Playgrounds, Recreational Facilities and Schools". This is the eleventh report of the series which will comprise the comprehensive plan of Newark.

The provision of the municipal facilities which comprise the park, recreation and school services for a community, represent large outlays for sites and buildings as well as a substantial portion of the annual budget for their operation and maintenance. The proper location of parks, playgrounds and schools can be major factors in maintaining and improving the livability of a city.

We wish to thank the Board of Education, the Essex County Park Commission and the Public Library for their cooperation and assistance during the preparation of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

HARLAND BARTHOLOMEW AND ASSOCIATES

By:

Harry W. Alexander

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

1. The present system of Reservations, Large Parks and Neighborhood Parks developed by the Essex County Park Commission in and near Newark is among the best in the country and represents an extremely valuable asset to the city. No extensive additions to this system can be justified in Newark but some improvements along the northern and eastern riverfront would be desirable. For a description of these proposed improvements, see Page
2. From an administrative standpoint the present system of supervised playgrounds operated in conjunction with the elementary schools by the Board of Education is conducive to economy and efficiency and should be continued.
3. Newark's recreation system ranks well in comparison with other cities but the present elementary and high school sites and playgrounds are almost universally deficient in area and are badly in need of enlargement. This is the greatest recreational need in Newark today.
4. School enrollment has declined rapidly in Newark since 1930 and today totals 58,615 compared to 81,300 fifteen years ago. Elementary school enrollment has decreased from a peak of 61,149 in 1925 to 33,789 in 1945. Junior High School enrollment has decreased from 19,655 in 1935

to 15,230 in 1945. Senior High School enrollment has dropped from 12,710 in 1940 to 9,587 in 1945. These trends are likely to continue unless the city is able to rebuild its obsolete areas and rehabilitate the older parts of the community which have not yet deteriorated to the point of becoming slums.

5. The future improved school system of Newark can be achieved largely by a program of rehabilitation of existing structures, rebuilding of obsolete schools in conjunction with large-scale redevelopment projects, abandonment of certain outmoded and badly located structures and the erection of a few new buildings. An essential part of the future school program is the enlarging of present sites and providing adequate area in new sites.
6. The future elementary school and playground system should be coordinated with the neighborhood planning program and will consist of the following: 40 elementary schools containing grades kindergarten to sixth, inclusive, two of which will be combined elementary and Junior High Schools. Of these 40 schools, 26 are to be retained at their present location with enlarged sites; two will remain at their present location but will become combined elementary and junior high schools; seven will be converted to junior high schools; nine will be rebuilt on their present sites or in a new location when the area which they serve is redeveloped

and five will be abandoned entirely. The present system is composed of 49 elementary schools and one junior high school. See Pages 6 to 78 for a detailed description of the proposed system.

7. The future junior high school system will consist of 13 buildings, of which seven are to be converted from existing elementary schools; two are to utilize existing elementary schools with added facilities for junior high school courses, one now exists as a junior high school, one now is used for pre-vocational purposes and two new schools are needed. See Pages 79 to 84 for details of the proposed system.
8. The future senior high school system will consist of the present buildings and one new building. Some of the present buildings will require major reconstruction and enlarged site areas. See Pages 82 to 84 for details.
9. To modernize the school system and to provide needed additional playgrounds and playfields will require major financial outlay over the next twenty five years. These funds can be made available in the program of improvements which constitute the Comprehensive City Plan is carried out in an orderly manner and is coordinated with a long-range financial program.

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Within the past decade or so, there has been a national trend toward shortening the number of hours worked weekly by the average American, thus giving him more leisure time than he ever enjoyed before. Most schools still operate on the five-day week and nine month year and the school child has much free time outside of school hours. Recognition of the community's responsibility in providing facilities to be used for recreational purposes, both by children and adults, during their leisure time is now general throughout the country. Problems of juvenile delinquency arising out of the war, the increasing traffic hazards on city streets and the growing realization that lack of public open spaces is one cause of urban blight, places the subject of public recreation very much in the forefront at the present time. There is little disagreement with the thesis that playgrounds, parks and community centers are as necessary to the community's well being as schools, hospitals or other public services.

Newark is an old city with a high population density. It contains little vacant land except that located in the industrial meadows. Many of its congested areas contain only a meagre amount of public open space and as yards are small, children are virtually forced into the streets to find a place to play near their home. Fortunately, the Essex County Park Commission has developed a splendid system of

large parks and neighborhood parks both in Newark and other parts of Essex County. The greatest need is for neighborhood playgrounds and community centers.

Newark long has recognized the close relationship between education and recreation and its coordinated system of schools and supervised playgrounds is widely and favorably known. In modern city planning, the school is recognized as the logical center of community life -- a place where a wide variety of activities should be carried on and participated in by all residents of the neighborhood. The proper location of these facilities is highly important and they must be coordinated with plans for major streets, transportation and zoning. This report presents such a plan.

The necessity for re-building and re-habilitating large areas of obsolete property in Newark has previously been emphasized. The development of adequate public recreation facilities as an integral part in such a program is essential.

The report is divided into three parts:

1. An analysis of the relationship between population groups and the various types of recreation facilities needed to provide a complete and comprehensive system.
2. An appraisal of existing facilities to determine the deficiencies that should be remedied.

3. A coordinated plan of schools, playgrounds, parks and other types of recreational facilities to be carried out in conjunction with the re-planning and re-building of the obsolete parts of the city and the maintenance of residential values in other parts of the city which still are sound and stable.

PRINCIPLES OF A COMPREHENSIVE PUBLIC
RECREATION SYSTEM

PRINCIPLE OF A COMPREHENSIVE PUBLIC RECREATION SYSTEM

A comprehensive recreation system is composed of a variety of recreational areas and facilities properly distributed throughout the city and in some cases, it includes areas beyond the boundaries of the city. The facilities should not only be adequate in size and properly equipped, but also located for the convenience of the various population groups they are intended to serve.

This section of the report presents a discussion of each of the various types of recreational facilities and the standards which should govern their size and location. The modern concept of a comprehensive recreation system is comparatively recent. With the shortening of the work week, the consequent additional leisure time available to a large number of people and the realization that proper recreation is an antidote for juvenile delinquency and vice and crime among adults has caused cities to take a broad view of the public's responsibility for recreation. It has been found that adequate recreational facilities not only increases the health and happiness of the people, but reduces delinquency, vice and crime. Such a system also increases substantially, the value of property adjacent to the facility and improves the general tone of the community. Step

Plate 1 shows graphically the various age groups and the types of facilities that should be provided for each



JUNIOR CHILDREN

LARGER HOME GROUNDS
NEARBY CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS
& NURSERIES



PRE-TEEN CHILDREN

PLAY AREAS IN PARKS
SWIMMING POOLS
HOME GROUNDS
ZOOS

~~BOY & GIRL SCOUT CAMPS~~ / *LIBRARIES*

SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS
PLAYFIELDS FOR ATHLETICS
COMMUNITY CENTERS
OUTLYING NATURALISTIC PARKS
MUSEUMS

LIBRARIES



YOUTH

SCENIC DRIVES
PLAYFIELDS
SWIMMING POOLS
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
COMMUNITY CENTERS
LARGE PARKS
RESERVATIONS FOREST PRESERVES
MUSEUMS & ZOOS
FISHING & BOATING
BRIDLE & NATURE TRAILS

LIBRARIES



ADULTS

RELATIONSHIP OF POPULATION GROUPS TO A SYSTEM OF RECREATION FACILITIES

group. Plate 2 presents the various types of recreational facilities and their function in a comprehensive system of recreation.

Playlots.

Small children, under school age, require constant supervision in their play; where possible this should be done in and around the home. In areas where home grounds and yards are large enough, the normal requirements for play space for pre-school children can be met. In congested areas, where buildings and other structures occupy most of the land, there is a need for playlots or small play areas sufficiently well spaced so that small children are not required to go more than one-fourth of a mile or preferably one-eighth of a mile to such an area. Ordinarily, these should be provided in all private and public housing projects and in existing public parks.

The minimum standard recommended for a playlot is 75 square feet per child, assuming that one-third of the children in the given area will use the play space at the same time. The minimum size should be from 5,000 to 10,000 square feet, but 2,500 square feet may be justified in congested areas and where land costs are exceptionally high.

Playgrounds.

Playgrounds are intended primarily for children in



SMALL ORNAMENTAL PARKS



COMMUNITY CENTERS



SUPERVISED SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS



SCENIC DRIVES



PLAYFIELDS



LARGE PARKS



NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS



SPECIAL FACILITIES

TYPES OF RECREATION FACILITIES

the age group 5 to 15 years on those attending grade and junior high school. Because children in this age group are under the supervision of the school during the considerable part of the day and are naturally in connection with their school activities, it is logical that the playground space should be located at the school site. The ideal arrangement is to combine and coordinate all school activities under one agency on a full time, year around basis. Playgrounds thus spared, will be well used at all times and are within walking distance of all children. By combining the school and recreation facilities for this age group, duplication is avoided. This is essential because few, if any, cities, can afford to provide alternate districts and facilities.

Location of playgrounds depend on the density of the population in the neighborhood. In general, the area served by a playground should be small. This corresponds to the desirable size of a neighborhood school and recreation center. The area should be that five acres to the square block and a minimum of 10 acres. Ideally it is difficult to locate a playground in the use of his land. The ideal location is an area.

Area: Nine to 10 acres is desirable for athletic competition and sports for boys and girls of high school age. The desirable minimum area for a playfield is 10 acres, but 20 acres is more desirable. The logical loca-

tion for playfields is in connection with high schools. In addition, similar facilities should be made available in public parks. The spacing of playfields depends on the density of the population but a radius of one mile can be considered a satisfactory average.

Neighborhood Parks.

Neighborhood parks are intended to provide facilities for both active and passive recreation for youths of high schoolage and older and for adults. They should serve approximately one square mile of residential area. The size of a neighborhood park depends on a number of factors including the population served, the facilities to be provided, topographic conditions, etc. In densely populated or tightly built-up areas, the need for neighborhood parks is greatest but, unfortunately, land costs in these areas are high and it is difficult to assemble large tracts of land. The desirable size of the neighborhood park is 20 acres or more, but the area should not be less than 5 acres. Such parks should be compact and serviceable. While it is not always possible, a combination of neighborhood park, elementary school playground, and community center would afford substantial economies and provide a coordinated and efficient recreation area for all groups. Combinations of this sort are particularly desirable in densely populated built-up urban areas where land costs are high as the total area of this type of combination can be less than if each were developed separately.

Community Centers.

Every residential neighborhood should have a building that can be used for indoor social and recreational activities. Elementary schools are the logical neighborhood centers. A community center should have a gymnasium, auditorium, library and craft facilities which are available after school hours and evenings to adults and children alike

Large Parks.

Large parks contain broad expanses of natural scenery and are intended for occasional use by all the people of the community. Such parks are designed to preserve the natural beauty but they may include limited facilities for active recreation, golf courses, bridle paths, boating, picnic areas and in some cases arboretums, zoos or museums.

Because of the nature of these parks, they are often located on the outskirts of the city and frequently beyond the city limits.

Parkways.

Parkways are elongated parks in which is located a roadway for the purpose of affording pleasure driving in a park-like setting. The right-of-way of the parkway should be from 150 to 500 feet in width. The extent and location of parkways are largely controlled by topography and scenery and usually follow streams, river banks, lake shores or some other natural

route They should connect to and tie together the system of large parks.

Parkways are not always an essential part of the recreation system. Their inclusion in a comprehensive park system of a city is largely dictated by topographic conditions. In the case of a metropolitan center, the construction of parkways is logically a state or regional responsibility.

Ornamental Parks:

Ornamental parks are small areas such as triangles or circles at street intersections. Such areas serve as breathing spaces in densely populated and built-up areas. They are usually formally treated areas with no standard of spacing but they should not be more than one block in extent.

Reservation

EXISTING PUBLIC RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Newark, being a comparatively old city, was largely built-up before the value of recreational facilities had been fully understood. During the time the city was developing, no standards for the various types of facilities had been established and the pressure for building space caused the authorities to be particularly conservative in providing park areas, especially playgrounds and local neighborhood parks.

Park areas and recreational facilities in Newark are administered by the Essex County Park Commission and the City. The type and location of such facilities are shown on Plate 3.

The city facilities include a number of ornamental parks and squares, playgrounds, swimming pools and a museum. The County Park Commission owns and maintains in Newark, two large city parks, five neighborhood parks and Oraton Parkway. Beyond the city limits, the County owns and operates numerous other parks, most of which are neighborhood parks, serving primarily local areas. It also owns and operates two large reservations: Eagle Rock and South Mountain Reservation which are used extensively by Newark residents.

Interesting historical facts

The first city park, Military Park, was a training ground for troops and was established shortly after the founding of the city. The area was also considered as a Town Com-



CENTRAL PLANNING BOARD OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

HABITAT AND RECREATION PLANNING

CITY OF NEWARK NEW JERSEY EXISTING PUBLIC RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

LEGEND

- PARKING AND RAMP (1)
- UNIMPROVED ROAD (2)
- CLADDING (3)
- PUBLIC SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY (4)
- RECREATION (5)
- LATERAL COMMUNITY SERVICE (6)
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mons similar to those of New England communities. Washington Park was originally a public market, but, about 1773, was designated as the Upper Green. Lincoln Park was established by the Common Council about 1850. Other squares were created as the result of subdivisions in which intersecting streets left small and irregular plots of ground. The Hayes parks were provided for in the will of Miss Alice W. Hayes, a direct descendant of Robert Treat, the founder of Newark. However, when the land was purchased, it became necessary for the City to use additional public funds to acquire the park sites.

The Essex County Park Commission was created by legislative act in 1885. At a time when park planning was in a pioneering stage, the Essex County Park Commission was considered a model and served as a pattern for many communities throughout the country. The Park Commission set out to provide three types of recreational facilities: large city parks, neighborhood parks and large reservations. In addition, the Commission planned and partially developed a parkway system. County parks are supported by a one-half to three-quarters mill tax per 100 dollar valuation on real estate in Essex County. As pointed out in a previous report, Newark provides approximately 51 percent of the taxes collected by the County.

Branch Brook Park was the first park developed by the County Park Commission. Its site consisted largely of swamp land and an area containing rundown tenement houses. Weequahic Park was originally acquired as a reservation but

later as the city developed in that direction, it was changed to a large city park. In addition to the two large parks, the County Park Commission owns and operates five neighborhood parks: Independence Park, River Bank Park, West Side Park, Vailsburg Park and Ivy Hill Park.

Eagle Rock and South Mountain Reservations operated by the County Park Commission contain a total of 2,461.87 acres.

A summary of total park area in Newark follows:

	<u>Total Number</u>	<u>Total Acreage</u>
Ornamental Squares and Playlots	26	24.64*
Playgrounds (Supervised by Board of Education)	45	27.20
Playfield (Supervised by Board of Education)	3	14.88
Neighborhood Parks (County)	8	179.42
Large Parks (County) (Newark only)	2	588.22
Reservations (Newark prorated share)	<u>2</u>	<u>1263.00</u>
Total	86	2097.36

*Does not include 7 parks under .05 acres each. Does not include Douglas and Silk Parks which are operated as playgrounds by the Board of Education and included with playgrounds.

Other special facilities included in the recreation system are four swimming pools, ~~and~~ ^{and board library,} one museum. The Newark Housing Authority maintains playlots and play facilities for small children at each of their seven housing projects. During the war, these were operated as child care centers using Lanham Act funds but supervision has ceased with the withdrawal of Federal funds. They are, however, still available as play spaces.

The indoor recreation facilities at three of the precinct police stations have been converted for use as neighborhood

recreation centers under the sponsorship of the Police and Firemen's Benevolent Association. Supervision is provided by the Police Department.

Reservations.

The Essex County Park System contains two large reservations, Eagle Rock and South Mountain, both of which are situated in the so-called Orange Mountains, a range of large hills about four miles west of Newark. Vistas in these parks overlook the Oranges and Newark and the New York skyline can be seen in the distance. While these reservations primarily are areas of natural scenery, picnic grounds and other facilities are provided. There are many miles of trails for hikers and bridle paths for horseback riders. A few automobile roads make all parts of the reservations accessible. They are popular places for group picnics, students, scouts and other organizations from Newark.

While these reservations are part of the County Park system and lie outside the city limits of Newark, they are available to Newark residents. Assuming that the areas are used in proportion to Essex County population, then of the 2,461.87 acres in the two reservations, 1,263 acres, or slightly more than half of the area, is available to Newark residents. These parks are comparable to city-owned out-lying parks found in park systems of other cities.

Large Parks.

There are two large parks located in Newark, both of which are owned and operated by the Essex County Park Commission.

Branch Brook Park, located in the northern part of the city contains a total of 496.83 acres. Of these, 339.8 acres lie in Newark, the remainder in Belleville. Two playgrounds are located at the south end of the park in a part of the city where such facilities are intensively used. A wide variety of facilities are available in the park for both active and passive recreation including ponds for boating and fishing. Barringer High School is located along the east side of the park and many of the recreational activities in connection with the school are carried on in this park.

There is a park drive through Branch Brook Park which carries a large amount of automobile traffic. Traffic destined for Belleville, Bloomfield, Nutley and other communities in the vicinity use this park drive as a main thoroughfare from Park Avenue north. This heavy traffic impairs the use of the park for recreational purposes. More adequate north-south traffic thoroughfares should be provided outside the park to handle the through traffic. Such recommendations have been included in the Major Street Plan.

One of the features of Branch Brook Park is a group of greenhouses where plants used in the park are raised

from seeds and cuttings. A chrysanthemum show is held in these greenhouses yearly late in the fall. In the spring, several thousand Japanese cherry trees, given by Mrs. Felix Fuld, are the object of wide interest in northern New Jersey and attract great crowds to view their striking beauty.

Weequahic Park is located in the southern part of the city and contains 311 32 acres. It is also part of the County Park system although the entire area lies within the city limits of Newark. Weequahic Park was originally acquired as a reservation but, as the city developed in that direction, it was developed into a large city park. An 85 acre lake was created which affords boating and fishing facilities. Among the other features of the park are: a 9-hole golf course, a large playfield and playground, a trotting-horse track and a grandstand. In addition, there are facilities for both active and passive recreation and a beautiful rose garden. During the war, the Army occupied a large part of the park for a military hospital and barracks for service personnel for the Air Force located at Newark Airport.

Neighborhood Parks.

There are five neighborhood parks inside the city limits of Newark all owned and operated by the Essex County Park Commission.

Independence and River Bank Parks are located

in the Ironbound section of the city in an area of high population density and numerous industrial plants. Independence Park contains 12.69 acres of land and typical facilities for a neighborhood park including tennis courts, track, Playground and playfield, bicycling areas, baseball diamonds, comfort stations, field houses and the like

River Bank Park contains 10.77 acres. Part of the area lies north of Raymond Boulevard and is not developed for active recreational use. This portion is merely an open strip between the Boulevard and the River. The remainder of the park contains facilities for active recreation for children and adults. Students at East Side High School use the facilities at this park for a practice field in connection with their organized sports.

West Side Park is located in the west central part of the city in a densely populated area where there are few recreational facilities. The park contains 31 36 acres and the usual neighborhood park facilities

Vailsburg Park, located along Oraton Parkway contains 31.73 acres. This park has been developed as a neighborhood park and contains facilities for the enjoyment of active neighborhood recreation.

Ivy Hill Park is a local park containing 18 96 acres lying between the Ivy Hill Sanatorium grounds and the Seton Hall College grounds. While this park lies almost

entirely within the city limits of Newark, it adjoins the boundary of South Orange and is widely used by South Orange residents.

Playfields.

There are two playfields located at High Schools, one of which is located in the southwest part of the city and the other in the west central part of the city. Both areas are administered by the Board of Education *Recreation Department*

The area of the West Side playfield, exclusive of building and landscaping, contains 142,783 square feet or 3.27 acres.

Weequahic High School and Chancellor Avenue Elementary School are located on adjacent properties. The playfield occupies a full block of property with an area of 146,000 square feet or 3.35 acres but is separated from the High School by Chancellor Avenue Elementary School.

While neither of these playfields contain the recommended minimum area of 10 acres, they fulfill a useful function in the recreational system.

The Public School Stadium, located in the northwest part of the city, provides playfield facilities for all secondary schools and is used as the field for intramural sports. Since its facilities are adaptable to other activities, many organizations such as the American Legion, use the field, by

permit, for exhibitions and shows when not used for school purposes. This area contains 359,850 square feet or approximately 8.26 acres.

Playfield are provided in the county parks in combination with other facilities as follows: Branch Brook Park - four, Weequahic Park - one, Independence - one, Riverbank - one, West Side - two, Vailsburg - one and Ivy Hill - one.

Playgrounds.

The recreation department of the Board of Education operates and supervises four types of playground facilities at elementary schools. General supervision is provided from the central office, but the recreation staff is part of the school staff and is responsible to the school principal. The recreation program is just as much of the school principal. The recreation program is just as much of the school principal's responsibility as class room activity. This close relationship has developed a continuity of "in school" and "after school" programs for the children. In addition, non-school participants are provided with a well organized recreation program.

Newark is most fortunate in already having accomplished a well established recreation department under the Board of Education. This has eliminated unnecessary and uneconomical duplication of facilities and inter-departmental

competition as in the case of an independent recreation department.

deciding displaying playgrounds is 6 x 6, to determine for better public understanding it is recommended that the community centers
Class A playgrounds are combined playgrounds and community centers. They serve all age groups and are operated

on a year around basis. The hours of operation are 3 to 9 P.M. 5-6 months and on two nights, are open from 3 to 11 P.M. All playgrounds are closed on Sunday. There are 11 such playgrounds, all located and operated in conjunction with elementary schools. *play centers be used exclusively*

The complete list follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Area in Sq. Ft.</u>
Central Avenue	19,376
Chancellor Avenue	65,900
Ivy Street	40,672
Lafayette	23,000
McKinley	26,880
Morton Street	13,440
Newton Street	26,237
Peshine Avenue	33,700
Prince-Charlton	19,735
Webster Street	23,244
Wilson Avenue	17,584
Total	309,768

~~Class A~~ Playgrounds serve children of elementary and junior high school age. Two evenings a week, older youth and adults may participate in the program. The hours of operation are from 3 to 9 P.M. every day except Sunday. There are 11 playgrounds of which 10 are located adjacent to elementary schools and two in conjunction with Junior High Schools.

These playgrounds are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Area in Sq. Ft.</u>
Bergen Street	35,460
Cleveland Jr. High	20,192
Elliott Street	16,396
First Avenue	24,800
Fourteenth Avenue	26,046
Garfield	16,290
Hawthorne Avenue	22,321
Madison Avenue	31,385
Oliver Street	33,879
Robert Treat Jr. High	30,241
South Eighth Street	11,000
South Market Street	31,737
<u>Total</u>	<u>299,747</u>

Class C playgrounds serve pre-school and kindergarten age children and as such, are primarily playlots with organized play activities. The hours of operation are from 3 to 8 P.M. and are closed on Sundays. There are nine such playgrounds, all located in conjunction with elementary schools except Montgomery Street which is located at a special school. These facilities are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Area in Sq. Ft.</u>
Burnet Street	11,852
Camden Street	16,016
Franklin	17,700
Monmouth Street	14,204
Montgomery Street	8,000
South Street	15,600
Speedway Avenue	30,390
Summer Avenue	13,584
Warren Street	19,211
<u>Total</u>	<u>146,557</u>

Sum
~~Class D~~ playgrounds are open during the summertime only and serve children of elementary and junior high school age. There were ~~13~~ ⁴⁰ of these playgrounds in 194⁶ of which 10 are located in conjunction with elementary schools. The others are located at a special school, in Silk Park, and at Harrison Park, a city park located at a private housing development in the Third Ward. ~~The class D~~ playgrounds are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Area in Sq. Ft.</u>
Abington Avenue	23,490
Alexander Street	11,354
Ann Street	73,300
Arlington Avenue	23,490
Avon Avenue	34,100
Douglas Park	105,832
Lincoln	56,421
Maple	11,010
Miller Street	6,870
South Tenth Street	16,443
Sussex Avenue	16,566
Waverly	20,000
Silk Park	31,363
Total	430,239

13th Ave
 There were a total of ⁴⁰ ~~45~~ supervised playgrounds in 194⁶ of which all but ~~two~~ ^{one was} were operated in conjunction with schools. The total area of the 45 playgrounds is 1,186,311 sq. ft. or approximately 27.2 acres.

Average daily attendance at all playgrounds during the month of June 1945 was :

Class A	3,983
B	3,765
C	2,394
D	<u>1,008</u>
Total	11,150

Ornamental Parks and Squares.

All of the park spaces owned by the city and operated by the Department of Parks and Public Property fall in the classification of ornamental parks or squares. There are 35 such areas varying in size from six acres to .01 acres, Military Park being the largest.

A list of the ornamental parks and squares with their acreage is as follows:

TABLE 1

SIZE AND LOCATION OF CITY-OWNED PARKS AND SQUARES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Size in Acres</u>
✓ Military Park	Broad St. & Park Pl.	6.00
✓ Lincoln Park	Broad St. & Clinton Ave.	4.37
✓ Washington Park	Broad & Washington Sts.	3.40
✓ Douglass Park	Spruce to Montgomery Sts.	2.22
✓ Harrison Park	Spruce St. to Waverly Ave.	2.38
✓ Hayes Park North	Broadway & Arlington Ave.	1.24
✓ Schleifer Park	Elizabeth & Milford Aves.	.97
✓ Liberty Park	Central Ave. & W. Market St.	.85
✓ First Street Park	First, Second & Third Sts.	.72
✓ Thomas Silk Park	Fourth & First Sts. & Sixth Ave.	.65
✓ Phillips Park	Summer & Elwood Aves.	.54
✓ Clinton Park	(Colleoni Statue) Washington St. & Clinton Ave.	.49
✓ Vailsburg Park	West End, Laurel & Carolina Aves.	.48
✓ Edison Park	Ferry St. & Edison Pl. East of Pennsylvania Station	.35
✓ Mr. Prospect Park	Mt. Prospect Ave. & Mt. Prospect Pl.	.35
✓ Jackson Park	Pennsylvania & Sherman Aves.	.34
✓ Berkeley Park	Bloomfield & Berkeley Aves. & North Tenth St.	.25
✓ Lombardy Park	Lombardy St. & McCarter Highway	.23
✓ Wallace Park	West Market St. & Wallace Pl.	.21
✓ Court House Park	Lincoln Statue in front of Court House	.18

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Size in Acres</u>
✓ Doane Park	(Monsignor Doane Statue)	
Orange Park	Broad & Rector Sts.	.18
✓ Chancellor Park	Orange & High Sts.	.18
✓ Union Park	Elizabeth & Chancellor Aves.	.18
Ironbound Park	Springfield & Sixteenth Aves.	.15
Herpers Park	Market St. & Raymond Plaza	
✓ Sussex Park	East	.12
✓ Landing Place Park	Randolph & Girard Places	.12
✓ Birentnall Park	Central & Sussex Aves.	.12
✓ Waverly Park	Saybrook Pl. & McCarter Highway	.10
Hiker Park	West Market St. & Birentnall Pl.	.04
✓ Peshine Park	Bergen St. & Waverly Ave.	.02
Carlisle Park	Clinton & Belmont Aves.	.02
Eggers Park	Clinton & Badger Aves. & Alpine	
Arlington Terrace Steps	St.	.02
	Clay & Ogden Sts.	.02
	Orange St. & 8th Ave.	.01
	Opposite Abington Avenue from	
	Mt. Prospect to Woodside Aves.	<u>.01</u>
		27.65

COMPARISON OF RECREATION FACILITIES WITH OTHER CITIES

A comparison of the recreation facilities of Newark with other cities of the same size helps to evaluate the problem. Plate 4 presents graphically, the comparison of Newark with five other cities. Data for Newark was for the year 1945, but for the other cities, the data represents 1940 conditions as compiled by the National Recreational Association.

Three of the cities used for comparative purposes are located in the Eastern part of the United States and two are located in the midwest. County parks, city squares and ornamental parks and playgrounds are included in the tabulation for Newark and the city's proportionate share in the two large County reservations, lying outside the city limits, are also included. In the tabulations for Buffalo, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, out-of-city parks are also included.

From the standpoint of total park acreage, Cincinnati is first, Indianapolis is second, and Newark is third. Newark has more total park acreage than either of the four eastern cities.

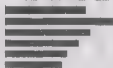
The accepted ratio of park acreage to population is one acre to each 100 population. In this respect, Cincinnati is the only city that meets this standard. Indianapolis approaches it with 120 persons per acre. Newark has 206 persons per acre, a deficiency of more than 100 percent. Buffalo, Rochester and Jersey City are also deficient in park area.



POPULATION

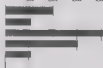
0 100,000 200,000 300,000 400,000 500,000

NEWARK
BUFFALO
CINCINNATI
INDIANAPOLIS
ROCHESTER
JERSEY CITY



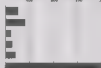
TOTAL ACRES IN PARK SYSTEM

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000



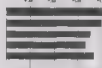
PERSONS PER ACRE OF PARK

0 100 200 300 400 500



PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR PARK PURPOSES

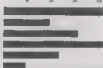
\$0.00 \$0.25 \$0.50 \$0.75 \$1.00



NUMBER OF SUPERVISED PARKS

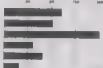
0 10 20 30 40

NEWARK
BUFFALO
CINCINNATI
INDIANAPOLIS
ROCHESTER
JERSEY CITY



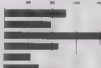
NUMBER OF BASEBALL AND SOFTBALL DIAMONDS

0 100 200 300 400



NUMBER OF TENNIS COURTS

0 100 200 300 400



NUMBER OF SWIMMING POOLS

0 10 20 30 40



COMPARISON OF PARK AREAS AND FACILITIES IN NEWARK AND FIVE SIMILAR CITIES-1940

Another means of comparing park and recreation activities between cities is by annual per capita expenditures for park purposes. The chart shows that Newark has the highest per capita expenditures for this purpose of all the cities compared. This expenditure is divided between city and county parks and organized school playground activities. In the case of the other cities, school playgrounds have not been included. Indianapolis is the lowest with \$1.32 per capita and Newark, the highest, with \$1.61 per capita.

A comparison of the number of supervised parks and playgrounds shows that Newark and Indianapolis head the list with 63 while Jersey City has only 14.

In the number of baseball, softball and tennis facilities, Newark compares favorably with the other cities. Newark has 96 baseball and softball diamonds and is second only to Cincinnati which has 159. Newark has 102 tennis courts while Cincinnati had 169.

Swimming pools in Newark are under the Bureau of Baths of the Department of Public Affairs. There are only four pools under this department in Newark as compared to 41 in Cincinnati and 9 in Buffalo and 5 in Indianapolis. Swimming pools are expensive to build and operate, and it is difficult to find adequate space in Newark on which to construct such facilities.



CENTRAL PLANNING BOARD
OF
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

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PLANNERS

CITY OF NEWARK NEW JERSEY

EXISTING PRIVATE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

*St. Cath
Turner*

EXISTING PRIVATE RECREATION FACILITIES

There are numerous private recreation facilities scattered throughout the city, particularly in the congested area. The principal private agencies are shown on Plate 5 and are as follows:

- Y. M. C. A.
- Court Street Branch, Y.M.C.A.
- Y. W. C. A.
- Sojourner Truth, Y.W.C.A.
- Y. M. H. A.
- Boys Club - 3rd Ward
- Boys Club - 1st Ward
- Robert Treat Boys Club
- Club 24 (Canteen)
- Friendly Neighborhood House
- Fuld Neighborhood House
- Iron bound Red Shield Boys Club
- Italian Catholic Union
- Salvation Army

In addition to the above list, there are the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and the regular organized recreation activities in connection with churches but which serve mainly their own membership.



CENTRAL PLANNING BOARD
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CITY OF NEWARK NEW JERSEY
EXISTING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL FACILITIES

LEGEND

■ SCHOOL FACILITIES

EACH CIRCLE INDICATES AREA WITHIN HALF MILE OF SCHOOL FACILITIES
ONE DOT EQUALS 50 PERSONS OF 1940 POPULATION

EXISTING ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

The public school system is administered by the Board of Education and is supported by revenues received from local property tax in Newark, revenue derived from the State school tax which is also derived from levies on Newark real estate and a small amount of revenue from other sources.

The Newark public school system is now organized mainly on the K-8-4 plan, Elementary schools with Kindergarten and grades 1 to 8 and 4 years of High School. The Board of Education has adopted a policy of converting the present system to the K-6-3-3 plan or Kindergarten grades 1 to 6, Junior High School grades 6 to 9 and Senior High School grades 10 to 12.

Two schools have been converted to handle Junior High School and housing grades from 6 to 9. In other instances, Junior High School courses have been combined with Elementary schools. Plans are under way for converting other schools to Junior High School use.

The present system is comprised of 45 Elementary schools, 1 Junior High school, 4 combination Junior High and Elementary schools, 8 Senior High schools and 10 Special schools

The location of the elementary schools is shown on Plate 6. Circles one-half mile in radius are drawn around each school which is a generally accepted standard for efficient service to the neighborhood. In Newark, because of the high density of po-

TABLE 2
PRESENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS DATA

Name of School	Year Built	Addition	Size Site	Estimated Capacity	1944-1945 Enrollment	Peak Enrollment	Grades Housed at Present	Class of Playgrounds	Playground Areas in Sq. Ft.
Abington Ave.	1900	3	.90	1675	1393	2046	K-8	D	23,490
Alexander St.	1886	3	1.18	1240	1125	1480	K-8	D	11,354
Ann St.	1891	3	2.34	1850	1411	2253	K-8	D	71,300
Avon Ave.	1905	3	1.27	1125	1235	1653	K-8	D	34,100
Bergen St.	1900	3	1.74	1500	1505	1786	K-8	B	35,460
Bragaw Ave.	1928	3	1.15	1250	1205	1526	K-8	-	-
Burnett St.	1868	2	1.04	1060	548	1877	K-6 & 10	C	11,852
Camden St.	1883	3	.78	975	757	1240	K-6	C	16,016
Central Ave.	1871	3	.98	1100	924	1384	K-8	A	19,376
Chancellor Ave.	1930	1	2.80	1100	771	974	K-8	A	65,900
Charlton St.	1895	3	.93	1600	1319	1990	K-8	A	19,735
Coc's Place	1902	3	.17	250	216	290	K-4	-	-
Eighteenth Ave.	1871	3	.88	1250	1018	1090	K-6	-	4,000
Elliot St.	1871	3	.88	1100	979	1852	K-8	F	16,396
Fifteenth Ave.	1895	4	.92	1400	1210	1965	K-8	-	-
First St.	1928	1	1.08	700	701	1013	K-6	B	24,800
Fourteenth Ave.	1906	1	1.12	1000	785	1466	K-8	B	26,046
Franklin	1889	4	1.04	1350	1116	2137	K-8	C	17,700
Garfield	1894	2	1.38	1150	956	1573	K-8	B	16,290
Hawkins St.	1898	3	1.10	1000	943	1400	K-8	-	-
Hawthorne Ave.	1897	3	1.32	1050	450	1350	K-5 & 9	B	22,321
Ivy St.	1941	3	2.00	1300	543	849	K-9	A	40,672
Lafayette St.	1903	2	1.11	1550	1270	2534	K-8	A	23,000
Lincoln	1906	1	1.38	900	629	1429	K-8	D	56,421
McKinley	1899	4	1.40	1350	1050	2639	K-8 & 9	A	26,880
Madison	1904	3	1.28	1100	691	1268	K-9	B	31,385
Maple Ave.	1926	3	1.50	1200	1171	1712	K-8	D	11,610
Miller St.	1890	3	1.50	1140	1310	1950	K-8	D	6,870
Monmouth St.	1886	1	.43	840	738	1040	K-8	C	14,204
Morton St.	1851	5	.26	1450	1222	1770	K-6	A	17,440
Newton St.	1871	4	1.47	1360	1183	2158	K-8	A	26,237
Oliver St.	1869	3	1.58	1375	979	1852	K-8	B	33,879
Peshine Ave.	1911	1	1.25	1300	1293	1947	K-8	A	33,700
Ridge St.	1911	-	1.15	650	566	739	K-8	-	-
Robert Treat	1887	4	1.93	1725	857	1947	K-9	B	30,241
Roseville Ave.	1894	1	.20	400	379	486	K-7	-	-
South St.	1900	1	.57	600	572	1097	K-6	C	15,600
South Eighth St.	1873	2	.90	1100	1053	1363	K-8	B	21,000
So. Seventeenth St.	1911	3	1.90	1275	1114	1923	K-8	-	-
So. Tenth St.	1870	3	.72	900	791	1055	K-8	D	16,443
Speedway Ave.	1917	-	1.0	325	197	443	K-4	C	30,390
Summer Ave.	1893	2	.93	1000	896	1018	K-8	G	23,584
Summer Pl.	1903	-	.53	320	297	424	K-6	-	-
Sussex Ave.	1900	1	.63	750	746	1000	K-8	D	16,566
Warren St.	1892	1	1.25	725	608	1290	K-6	C	19,211
Waverly Ave.	1891	1	.65	700	600	819	F-6	D	20,000
Webster St.	1911	1	1.20	1400	777	1724	K-9	A	23,244

pulation and the large number of old and small schools, the half mile service areas overlap in almost every instance. In the older parts of the city, the elementary schools are generally close together and their service area is sometimes overlapped as many as six or eight times. It will be noted that there is no part of the city's area not now served by elementary schools except the industrial areas in the meadows and that part of the city lying to the south and east of Weequahic Park

Table 2 has been prepared to show certain pertinent data regarding the elementary schools. It will be noted that in many instances, the original school was built prior to 1900 and in some cases as early as 1870 and 1880. The present system is largely one of old schools which have been enlarged on a number of occasions. For example, Morton Street, originally constructed in 1851, has been enlarged five times. Newton Street, which was first built in 1871, has had four additions as has Elliot Street, Franklin McKinley and Wilson Avenue. The only schools which have not been enlarged are those which are relatively new such as Bragaw Avenue, Chancellor Avenue, First Street, Ivy Street, Maple Avenue, Ridge Street, Speedway Avenue and Summer Place.

Generally speaking, the present buildings have sufficient capacity to take care of the present enrollment. A few years ago, when elementary school enrollments were at their peak, many of the schools were seriously overcrowded. Today, there are relatively few in that condition.

Most of the elementary schools operate from kindergarten through the eighth grade. Eventually, it is planned to convert all of the elementary schools to either K 6 grades or traight junior high school, teaching the 7th, 8th and 9th rades.

The majority of the schools have playgrounds in connection with them, under operation and control by the Board of education. A few schools have site areas so small that there s no room for playgrounds.

Plate #7 has been prepared to show graphically, a comparison between sites occupied by all schools in the present system. This drawing clearly shows the inadequacy of the sites occupied by the majority of the schools, both elementary and igh. National educational and recreational authorities agree hat no elementary school should occupy sites less than five Acres which will provide play space of approximately three acres. o school site in the Newark system even closely approaches this tandard and most of them contain one acre or less. Lack of site rea makes it extremely difficult to provide the space required or intensive play activities and at the same time, create an ttractive well-landscaped playground. As a result, most of the school playgrounds are extremely unattractive and do not add uch to the livability of the neighborhood in which they are ocated.

Generally speaking, the high schools also have ex-



AC, HIGH



AD, HIGH



AE, HIGH



BF, HIGH



CG, HIGH



DH, HIGH



EI, HIGH



FJ, HIGH



GK, HIGH



AH, ELEMENTARY



BI, ELEMENTARY



BJ, ELEMENTARY



BK, ELEMENTARY



BL, ELEMENTARY



BM, ELEMENTARY



BN, ELEMENTARY



BO, ELEMENTARY



BP, ELEMENTARY



BQ, ELEMENTARY



BR, ELEMENTARY



BS, ELEMENTARY



BT, ELEMENTARY



BU, ELEMENTARY



BV, ELEMENTARY



BW, ELEMENTARY



BX, ELEMENTARY



BY, ELEMENTARY



BZ, ELEMENTARY



CA, ELEMENTARY



CB, ELEMENTARY



CC, ELEMENTARY



CD, ELEMENTARY



CE, ELEMENTARY



CF, ELEMENTARY



CG, ELEMENTARY



CH, ELEMENTARY



CI, ELEMENTARY



CJ, ELEMENTARY



CK, ELEMENTARY



CL, ELEMENTARY



CM, ELEMENTARY



CN, ELEMENTARY



CO, ELEMENTARY



CP, ELEMENTARY



CQ, ELEMENTARY



CR, ELEMENTARY



CS, ELEMENTARY



CT, ELEMENTARY



CU, ELEMENTARY



CV, ELEMENTARY



CW, ELEMENTARY



CX, ELEMENTARY



CY, ELEMENTARY



CZ, ELEMENTARY



DA, ELEMENTARY



DB, ELEMENTARY



DC, ELEMENTARY



HIGH SCHOOLS

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

● ELEMENTARY & JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS COMBINED

COMPARISON OF EXISTING SCHOOL SITES

tremely inadequate sites with the exception of West Side and Weequahic. West Side High School occupies a site containing 4.91 acres while the site on which Weequahic High School is located, contains 4.34 acres. The generally accepted minimum size for junior and senior high schools is a site of from 10 to 20 acres but, obviously, in a built-up city like Newark, the standard cannot be obtained except at an excessive cost.

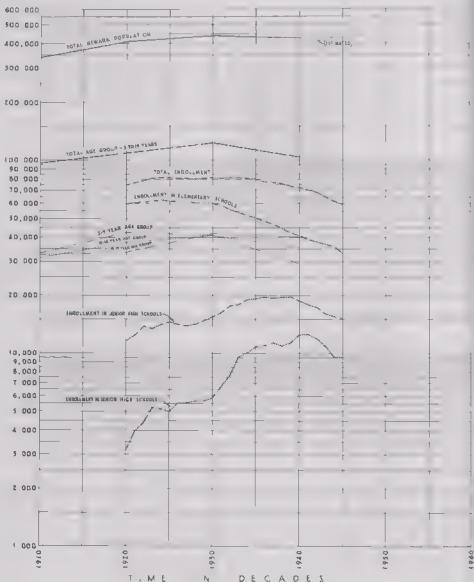
ENROLLMENT TRENDS

The locations, size and general extent of the future recreational system will depend on the number of persons to be served by the parks and playgrounds and the general distribution and density of the future population. The previously submitted Population Report dealt exhaustively with these factors.

Plate 8 has been prepared to show the changes that have occurred in the enrollment in public schools since 1920. In addition, the total number of persons in the 5-9 years age group, the 10-14 age group and the 15-19 year age group have been shown since 1910. Likewise, the trend in Newark's population is shown on the chart.

The number of persons of school age 5-19 years, increased from approximately 100,000 in 1910 to 125,000 in 1930 and since then, has decreased to a little more than the total number in 1910. The 5-9 age group reached its peak in numbers in 1920 when there were approximately 42,000 and since that time, the number has decreased slowly to 1930 and then quite rapidly since 1930. In 1940, there were only about 30,000 in this group. The 10-14 age group increased in number from 31,000 in 1910 to 41,000 in 1930 and then began to decline. The same general characteristics are found for the 15-19 year age group except that there has not been such a rapid decrease since 1930.

As shown on the chart, there have been wide fluctuations



TREND IN POPULATION AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

CENTRAL PLANNING BOARD OF
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

HARLAND BARTHOLOMEW & ASSOCIATES
CITY PLANNERS

in the enrollment in the Newark public schools. The Senior High School enrollment increased very rapidly between 1920 and 1940, there being about 3,200 high school students in 1920 and approximately 13,000 in 1940. The result of the war is shown in the rapid decrease since 1941, the total enrollment being 9,500 in 1944 and about the same in 1945. The enrollment in Junior High Schools has followed the same general trend except that the increase between 1920 and 1940 was less rapid. Enrollment in elementary schools has been declining since 1925 when it reached approximately 62,000 pupils. By 1945, this enrollment dropped to about 33,000.

The changing enrollment in the city schools has created many problems and will seriously affect the location and number of buildings in the future.

Table 3 gives a summary of the enrollment by schools by five year periods beginning in 1924-1925. Exclusive of special schools such as the Binet classes and schools for the blind and crippled, in 1924-1925, there were 81,390 students enrolled in city schools. This figure remains practically constant until 1934-1935 when a rapid decrease took place. The total number enrolled in 1934-1935 was 58,615, a decrease of approximately 28 percent from 1924-1925. Examination of the figures indicates that practically all of the decreases have taken place in the elementary schools.

Plate 9 shows by height of bar, the enrollment in each

of the elementary schools by five year periods since 1925. The total decrease in the number of elementary school students is shown very clearly by the bar diagrams on the chart. Almost without exception, the number of students enrolled at every school has dropped off materially in the past twenty years. This is particularly true in the older parts of the city where S general population losses have occurred. In some of the outlying areas, enrollments increased between 1925 and 1935 and then began to decline. This is true in the case of Ridge Street, Summer Place and Summer Avenue Schools as well as Oliver Street, Hawthorn Avenue and others.

Declining school population has resulted in several schools becoming very small and their future usefulness in the system is questionable.

Future Enrollment.

In order to formulate intelligent plans for future schools and playgrounds, some estimates must be made on the number of students that may be expected in each of the three classes of schools which will comprise the future system. Table 4 shows the trend in the total population of Newark and also estimates from the Population Report on the total future population by five year periods to 1970. By tabulating the total school enrollment during the census years and breaking that down to enrollment in elementary, Junior high and senior high schools, the percentage of enrollment to total population can be determined. The percentage of total enrollment to total

TABLE 1

ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY 5 YEAR PERIODS

1924 to 1945

(Exclusive of Special Schools)

Senior High Schools	1924-25	1929-30	1934-35	1939-40	1944-45
Sts	-	-	894	1158	562
Trimmer	1915	1552	2477	2069	1535
Trimmer Annex	-	-	-	6	-
(Webster St.)	-	-	-	-	-
Central	2493	2333	2551	2996	2168
Central Annex	-	-	-	-	-
(Burnet St.)	-	-	-	2	339
East Side	1338	1497	2269	2160	1863
East Side Annex	-	-	-	-	-
(So. Market St.)	-	-	-	318	275
Market Street	-	261	-	-	-
North Side	1997	1709	2385	2496	1626
Sequah	-	-	2216	2490	1897
Sequah Annex	-	-	-	-	-
(Hawthorne Ave.)	-	-	-	288	498
West Side	-	1248	2501	2500	2104
Total Senior High	7743	8600	15293	16483	12867
<u>Junior High Schools</u>					
Cleveland	1050	939	1172	1273	1111
My Street	-	-	-	272	196
Kinley	-	-	293	585	460
Madison	781	866	734	784	572
Robert Treat	860	611	934	853	625
Total Junior High	2091	2416	3133	3767	2964
<u>Elementary Schools</u>					
Wilmington Avenue	2046	2323	1964	1721	1393
Alexander Street	1310	1680	1433	1169	1125
My Street	2253	2237	1971	1488	1411
Wilmington Avenue	1653	1563	1507	1370	1235
Wilmington Avenue	2077	1757	-	-	-
My Street	1639	1786	1710	1556	1505
Wagaw Avenue	-	1526	1292	1327	1205
My Street	1857	1476	1269	909	548
My Street	461	414	230	61	-
Wenden Street	1241	1194	903	1035	757
Wenden Avenue	1384	1280	1314	1160	924

<u>Elementary (Con.)</u>	<u>1924-25</u>	<u>1929-30</u>	<u>1934-35</u>	<u>1939-40</u>	<u>1944</u>
Chancellor Avenue	-	-	974	887	71
Charlton Street	1652	1463	1738	1568	138
Chestnut Street	870	647	483	-	-
Cleveland	1286	1051	776	(See Girls' Tr	(See Girls' Tr
Coe's Place	(See Binet)	290	257	21	21
Dayton Street	79	92	104	-	-
Eighteenth Avenue	1418	1090	1114	1021	101
Elizabeth Avenue	320	-	-	-	-
Elliott Street	1108	1227	1205	1002	81
Fifteenth Avenue	1932	1965	1954	1642	121
First Avenue	-	803	1013	691	7
Fourteenth Avenue	1330	1466	1224	1070	71
Franklin	2137	1910	1891	1499	111
Garfield	1573	1609	1533	1250	95
Hawkins Street	1490	1421	1125	859	94
Hawthorne Avenue	2464	1691	1359	852	45
Ivy Street	-	-	849	719	54
Lafayette Street	2534	2182	2011	1689	127
Lawrence Street	80	28	23	-	-
Lincoln	555	1429	835	755	62
McKinley	2639	2170	1489	1082	105
Madison	1245	1268	1029	817	69
Maple Avenue	-	1712	1558	1357	117
Miller Street	1915	1990	1739	1645	131
Monmouth Street	989	834	963	1040	73
Montgomery Street	890	484	(See Montgomery Pre-Voc		
Morton Street	1770	1424	1601	1276	122
Newton Street	2198	1699	1525	1628	118
Oliver Street	1852	1928	1675	1462	97
Peshine Avenue	1947	1630	1519	1336	125
Ridge Street	739	720	735	627	56
Robert Treat	1947	1818	1659	1090	85
Roseville Avenue	486	543	462	453	37
South Street	1097	930	646	590	57
South Eighth Street	1383	1348	1408	1311	105
So. Seventeenth St.	1782	1923	1706	1431	114
South Tenth Street	1055	976	928	925	79
Speedway Avenue	443	395	296	249	19
Summer Avenue	1018	1149	1281	1059	89
Summer Place	424	429	404	350	29
Sussex Avenue	1099	1073	1104	868	74
Walnut Street	320	266	-	-	-
Warren Street	1290	1060	924	786	60
Washington Street	838	513	-	-	-
Waverly Avenue	819	795	648	740	60
Webster Street	1724	1492	1294	1211	77
Wilson Avenue	2298	1970	1590	1253	79
Total Elementary	70956	69849	62277	52143	4278
Total Senior High	7743	8600	15293	16483	1286
Total Junior High	2691	2416	3133	3767	296
Grand Total	81390	80865	80,703	72393	5861

TABLE 4

PRESENT AND ESTIMATED FUTURE POPULATION AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Year	Total Newark Population	Total Enrollment (1)	Enrollment			Percent Total Enroll. To Total Pop.	Percent Enr. K-6 To Total Enr.	Percent Enr. 7-8-9 To Total Enr.	Percent Enr. 10-11-12 To Total Enr.
			K-6	7-8-9	10-11-12				
1920	414,524	77011	60591	12513	3907	18.6	78.5	16.3	5.2
1925	428,000	80937	61149	14263	5525	18.9	75.6	17.6	6.8
1930	442,337	81300	58206	16323	6701	18.4	71.7	20.5	8.2
1935	435,800	79235	48346	19655	11234	18.2	61.0	24.8	14.2
1940	429,760	70002	39086	18206	12710	16.3	53.7	26.1	18.2
1945	430,000	58615	33789	15230	9587	13.6	57.7	26.0	16.3
1950	444,000 (Est)	57800 (Est)	34600 (Est)	14500 (Est)	8700 (Est)	13.0 (Est)	60.0 (Est)	25.0 (Est)	15.0 (Est)
1955	451,000 "	60800 "	36500 "	15200 "	9100 "	13.5 "	" "	" "	" "
1960	458,000 "	64200 "	38600 "	16000 "	9600 "	14.0 "	" "	" "	" "
1965	465,000 "	67500 "	40500 "	16900 "	10100 "	14.5 "	" "	" "	" "
1970	472,000 "	70800 "	42450 "	17835 "	10515 "	15.0 "	" "	" "	" "

(1) Exclusive of Special Classes.

population was fairly constant from 1920-35 and then decrease quite rapidly until in 1945, it had dropped from 18.9% to 13. The percentage of elementary school enrollment to total population has consistently declined until it is now 50.7 as compared to 78.5 in 1920. However, there seems to be a significant reversal of this trend apparent during the last five years when there occurred a small increase in percentage. Junior High School enrollment has consistently maintained a higher percentage of total population and has increased from 16.3 in 1920 to 26% in 1945. Senior High School enrollment has followed the same trend but the percentage has been declining since 1940.

In attempting to project the figures to 1970, several assumptions were made. In the case of total enrollment, it was assumed that the percentage would continue to decrease until 1950 and then it would slowly rise to 15% in 1970. Elementary school enrollment is estimated to remain at 60% of total population, junior high school enrollment at 25% and senior high school at 15%. Combining these figures gives us a total enrollment in 1970 of 70,800 which is an increase over 1945 of about the same number as were enrolled in 1940. Elementary school enrollment is estimated at 142,450, an increase of approximately 9000 over 1945. Junior High School enrollment is estimated at 17,835 in 1970, an increase of approximately 2,500 over 1945. Senior High School enrollment is estimated at 10,515 in 1970, an increase of approximately 1000 over 1945.

It must be emphasized that all population estimated in this and other reports are conditioned on the assumption that declining trends will be arrested by carrying out the comprehensive plan of redevelopment prepared for all of the obsolete areas. If this program is not successfully accomplished, population will undoubtedly continue to drop.

In view of the expected changes in future school enrollment, the school building program will largely be one of readjusting present facilities to better serve the future school population. Specific recommendations are made in the next section of the report.

PROPOSED SYSTEM OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND PLAYGROUNDS

Plate #10 shows the proposed system of elementary schools and playgrounds. Circles of one-half mile radius are drawn around each of the proposed school locations and the boundaries of the neighborhoods the schools are intended to serve are indicated. Industrial and commercial areas have been excluded from the proposed system of neighborhoods.

The plan has been designed to provide an elementary school and playground for each residential area of the city and has been coordinated with plans for redeveloping and renovating the blighted areas of Newark. The proposed system is also based on future population requirements and estimates.

As pointed out previously, practically all of the Newark schools occupy sites that are much smaller than the minimum standards generally accepted by school and recreational authorities. Most of the schools were built before there was a full recognition of the close relationship existing between education and recreation and their enlargement will be expensive.

The proposed system is essentially a rearrangement of existing schools as there is no undeveloped territory in the city where new population growth will require an expanded school system. Almost all present school sites are too small to provide adequate playgrounds and where the school is properly



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LEGEND

- * SCHED 1 TO REMAIN AS PERMANENT PART OF SYSTEMS SITE TO BE IN-CHARGE
 * SCHED 2 TO BE CONVERTED TO JMWOR HEN 5 (HOD 5)
 * SCHED 3 TO BE CONVERTED TO COMBINED JMWOR HOD 3 & LEMEN ARY SCHED 1
 * SCHED 4 TO BE ABANDONED
 * SCHED 5, 6, 8 & 9 ON NEW 1 TO REMAIN AS SCHED 5, 6, 8 & 9
 * SCHED 7 TO BE ABANDONED

NOTE: OUTLINED AREAS REPRESENT NEIGHBORHOODS
EACH CIRCLE INDICATES AREA WITH IN HALF MILE OF SCHOOL FACILITIES

located to serve the future needs of the community, site enlargement is recommended. No specific property to be acquired is shown on the plan but in general, the entire block in which the school is located, should be acquired unless the presence of very expensive property makes the cost prohibitive or other plans for the area makes a different arrangement desirable. Even if school sites were expanded to include the entire block, the area would still be less than the minimum standard of five acres but conditions in Newark preclude general adherence to the standard.

The proposed elementary school system is based on the gradual transformation of the educational plan to one in which there would be elementary schools teaching kindergarten to the sixth grade inclusive; junior high schools containing grades 7 to 9 inclusive and senior high schools teaching the 10th, 11th and 12th grades. The present system is partially on this basis and lends itself well to complete transformation to the 6-3-3 system over a period of years.

The proposed system is designed to eliminate as much overlapping of service areas as possible, to eliminate obsolete structures and to make the school and playground a real center for community activities in every neighborhood.

The present system is composed of 49 elementary schools and one junior high school or a total of 50 elementary and junior high schools. The proposed system will contain 40 elementary

schools, two of which will contain junior high school facilities; and 11 junior high schools, a total of 51.

Of the present 49 elementary schools, 26 will be retained at their present location with enlarged sites; two will remain at their present location but will serve as combined junior high schools and elementary schools with enlarged sites; seven will be converted to junior high schools; nine will be rebuilt either at the present site or on a new one when the area which they serve is redeveloped and five will be abandoned. The new system will require four new schools in addition to the ones to be rebuilt in connection with redevelopment. A summary of the recommended system follows:

A. Elementary schools to remain as permanent part of school system with enlarged sites:

1. Hawkins Street
2. Ann Street
3. Lafayette Street
4. Oliver Street
5. Ridge Street
6. Summer Avenue
7. Franklin Street
8. Abington Avenue
9. First Avenue
10. Sussex Avenue
11. South Eighth Street
12. Alexander Street
13. Lincoln
14. Fifteenth Avenue
15. Fourteenth Avenue
16. Newton Street
17. Eighteenth Avenue
18. Avon Avenue
19. Madison Avenue
20. Bragaw Avenue
21. Hawthorne Avenue
22. Maple Avenue
23. Peshine Avenue
24. Miller Street
25. Charlton Street
26. Speedway

B. Elementary Schools to be converted to Junior High Schools with enlarged sites:

1. Wilson Avenue
2. Elliot Street
3. Webster Street
4. Robert Treat
5. South Seventeenth Street
6. Chancellor Avenue
7. Bergen Street

C. Elementary Schools to be used as combined Junior High Schools and Elementary Schools:

1. Ivy Street
2. Garfield

D. Elementary Schools to be rebuilt on present or new sites when area is redeveloped:

1. South Street
2. Summer Place
3. McKimley 7th)
4. McKimley 8th)
5. Central Avenue
6. Warren Street
7. Monmouth Street
8. Morton Street
9. Burnett Street

E. Elementary Schools to be abandoned

1. Roseville
2. Camden
3. South Tenth Street
4. Waverly Avenue
5. Coes Place

F. New Schools:

Four (including Dayton Street)

A description of each school comprising the proposed system follows:

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS LISTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROPOSED
NEIGHBORHOOD NUMBERS

1. Hawkins Street.

This school was originally built in 1878 and has been enlarged twice, the latest addition being made in 1922. 1944-45 enrollment was 1943 compared to 1490 in 1924-25. Rated capacity is 1,000. Enrollment is expected to increase with completion of the 275 unit Franklin D. Roosevelt Housing Project on Chapel Street. Approximately 127 additional children of school age are expected at that time. The present school occupies 1.10 acres in the block bounded by Hawkins Street, Cortland Street, Ferry Street and Horatio Street. There is no supervised playground at the school or in the neighborhood except the playground operated at Hyatt Court Housing project.

The proposed neighborhood includes an area east of Riverbank Park between the Jersey Central Railroad and the Passaic River. This area is residential and industrial. It contains the Chellis Austin Apartments operated by the Prudential Insurance Company, the new Franklin D. Roosevelt public housing project at John W. Hyatt Court, also a public housing project.

Recommendations:

Retain the present school as a permanent part of the School System. Enlarge the playground by acquiring the remaining property in the block aggregating 1.95 acres. This property

has an assessed valuation of \$35,680 for land and \$75,300 for improvements or \$110,980 total. The estimated enrollment in 1970 is 1060. The total site area after acquisition will be 3.05 acres.

2. Wilson Avenue.

Originally built in 1881, four additions have been made to this school, the latest in 1925. The 1944-45 enrollment was 797 compared to 2298 in 1924-25. The rated capacity is 1,325. The present school occupies a site containing 1.38 acres in the block bounded by Wilson Avenue, Ferry Street, Alyea Street and Patterson Street. A supervised Class A playground containing 17,500 square feet is now operated at the school site and community recreation activities are conducted in the building two nights a week.

The proposed neighborhood consists of the area bounded by Wilson Avenue, Pennsylvania Railroad, Magazine Street, Kossuth Street, Main Street, George Street, Darcy Street, Niagara Street, Chamber Street, Clover Street and Jackson Street. The Alyea Street School, located at the corner of Alyea Street and Patterson Street, is used for Binet classes. This is an old and very small school.

Recommendations:

The present school is located in a block containing a number of commercial establishments and is at the intersection of two major thoroughfares. The neighborhood is scheduled for

redevelopment and at that time, a new school should be constructed near the center of the area, permitting the conversion of Wilson Avenue School to a Junior High School. The estimated elementary school enrollment in 1970 is 1200, the estimated cost of a new elementary school site containing five acres is \$330,000.

3. Ann Street.

Originally built in 1801, three additions have been constructed, the latest being made in 1923. The 1944-45 enrollment was 1411 and the enrollment in 1924-25 was 2253. The rated capacity is 1850. The present school occupies 2.34 acres in the block bounded by Lang Street, New York Avenue, Ann Street and Elm Place. A supervised Class D playground containing 73,300 square feet is operated at the school during the summer time.

The proposed neighborhood is bounded by Wilson Avenue, Pennsylvania Railroad, Delancy Street, Pulaski Street, Adams Street, Lafayette Street and Jackson Street. In addition to the Ann Street School, the area contains East Side High School.

Recommendations:

Retain this school as a permanent part of the system. Enlarge the area by acquiring lots directly across the street from the school fronting on the south side of Ann Street from Elm Road to the rear of lots facing New York Avenue and close Ann Street between the present and proposed school property. The area to be acquired totals 2.10 acres of which 1.38 is private

property and 72 acres is city street. The total future site area is 4.44 acres. The estimated future enrollment is 1310 pupils. The assessed value of property to be acquired is \$18,700 for land and \$24,300 for improvements, a total of \$43,000.

4. Lafayette Street.

Originally constructed in 1903, two additions were subsequently made, the latest in 1914. The enrollment in 1944-45 was 1270, a decrease from the 1924-25 enrollment of 2534. The rated capacity is 1550. The present school occupied a site containing 1.11 acres in the block bounded by Prospect Street, Ferry Street, Congress Street and Lafayette Street. A supervised playground containing 23,000 square feet is presently operated at the school on a year round basis. In addition, the school is open in the evening for community center activities.

The proposed neighborhood to be served by the school is bounded by Elm Street, Adams Street, Lafayette Street, Jackson Street, the Central Railroad of New Jersey and McWhorter Street. It is a mixed industrial and residential area and is badly in need of redevelopment.

Recommendations:

The present school is located near the center of the proposed neighborhood and should be retained as a permanent part of the school system. Additional site area is badly needed and when the area is rebuilt, the school site should be increased to not less than five acres. The estimated cost of the land needed for the new site is \$260,000. Estimated future enrollment is 1595.

5. Oliver Street.

This is one of the oldest schools in the city. The original building was constructed in 1869 and three additions have been built, the latest in 1922. The 1944-45 enrollment was 979. In 1924-25 it was 1852. The school occupied a site containing 1.58 acres in the block bounded by Kinney Street, Pacific Street, Oliver Street and McWhorter Street. A supervised playground containing 33,879 square feet is located adjacent to the school for smaller children.

The neighborhood proposed to be served by the school and playground is bounded by Elm Street, Adams Street, Oliver Street and McWhorter Street. It is a mixed residential and industrial area and contains the Pennington Court Public Housing Project. The area is scheduled for redevelopment.

Recommendations:

As the Oliver Street School is located near the center of the proposed neighborhood, it should be retained, enlarged and modernized in connection with the redevelopment of the area. A site area of not less than five acres should be obtained at that time at an estimated cost of \$260,000.

6. South Street.

This school was built in 1883 and was enlarged in 1900. Enrollment has dropped from 1097 in 1924-25 to 572 in 1944-45. The school occupies a site containing .57 acres in a block bounded by Herman Street, South Street, Dawson Street

Thomas Street. A playground containing 15,600 square feet is conducted at the South Street School. The neighborhood served by the school is bounded on the south and west by industry, on the north by Oliver Street and on the east by Adams Street

Recommendations:

The area in which South Street School is located is marked for re-development. Inasmuch as the present school is outmoded, it should be replaced by a modern building with ample play space when the area is rebuilt. The future enrollment is estimated at 1040.

7. Elliot Street.

Elliot Street School was originally constructed in 1871 and has been enlarged four different times, the latest addition having been made in 1921. The school has a rated capacity of 1100 pupils. The school occupies a site containing .88 acres in the block bounded by Summer Avenue, Grafton Avenue, Elliot Street and Broadway. A Class B playground for smaller children containing 13,584 square feet is conducted at the school.

The neighborhood to be served by this school and playground is bounded by Mt. Prospect Avenue, Verona Avenue, the Erie Railroad, Delavan Street, Summer Avenue and Elwood Avenue.

Recommendations:

The present school is well located to serve the north-

ern part of the city as a Junior High School and it is recommended that it be converted to such use. Elementary school pupils would be transferred to Ridge Street School. The site area is entirely too small and should be enlarged by acquiring approximately one half of the block in which the school is located. This area has an assessed value of \$20,800 for land and \$57,600 for improvements or a total of \$78,400.

8. Ridge Street.

The school was constructed in 1911 and has not been enlarged. It occupies a site containing 1 1/5 acres in the block bounded by Ridge Street, Montclair Avenue, Clifton Avenue and Grafton Avenue. Enrollment in 1944-45 was 566, compared to 1924-25. The rated capacity of the school is 650. There is no supervised playground at the school.

The proposed neighborhood is bounded by Verona Avenue, the Erie Railroad, Elmwood Avenue and Branch Brook Park. It is almost entirely residential in character, many of the homes are single family.

Recommendations:

The present building should be retained in its present location and enlarged to accommodate pupils now attending Elliot Street School and which will be transferred after Elliot's conversion to a Junior High. The site area is entirely too small and while its enlargement will be expensive, the remainder of the block eventually should be acquired. The assessed value of land to be acquired is \$37,000, buildings \$70,800 or a total

\$107,800 The area of the additional property to be acquired is 2 11 acres making a total of 3 26 acres in the entire site. Estimated future enrollment is 1400.

9. Summer Place.

This school was originally constructed in 1903 and there have been no enlargements. It occupies a site containing 53 acres in the block bounded by Summer Place, Chester Avenue, Lincoln Avenue and May Street. Enrollment in 1944-45 was 297 and in 1924-25 it was 424. The rated capacity of the school is 320 pupils. There is no supervised play area at the school due to lack of space. Hayes Park north, a city owned recreation area, is located two blocks south of the school on Arlington Avenue.

The proposed neighborhood includes area bounded by Verona Avenue, the Erie Railroad, Second Avenue and Branch Brook Park.

Recommendations:

Inasmuch as the site area of this school is extremely limited and cannot be enlarged except at great expense, and the building is obsolete, it is recommended that a new site be acquired adjacent to Hayes Park North, including all of the remainder of the block bounded by Wakeman Avenue, Arlington Avenue, Broadway and Nursery Street, except the Broadway frontage and that a new school be erected on this site, after which the old school should be abandoned. Eventual school enrollment in this area is estimated at 1090. Assessed valuation of the

property to be acquired is \$28,500 for land and \$35,800 for buildings, or a total of \$64,300.

10. Summer Avenue.

Summer Avenue School was originally constructed in 1883. There have been two additions, the latest in 1927. The enrollment in 1944-45 was 896 compared to 1018 in 1924-25. The rated capacity of the building is 1000. The school occupies a site containing .93 acres in the block bounded by Summer Avenue, Second Avenue, Broadway and Van Wagenan Street. Due to lack of space, the playground activities at this school are limited to those for small children.

The neighborhood served by this school is scheduled for partial redevelopment in the Housing Plan. It is bounded by Second Avenue, Broadway, Harvey Street, Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Fourth Avenue, Bloomfield Avenue and Branch Brook Park.

Recommendations:

Pending the working out of definite plans for the redevelopment of this area, the school should remain as a permanent part of the school system and its site should be enlarged by acquiring the property now occupied by the Protestant Foster Home on the northwest corner of Broadway and Van Wagenan Street. Containing 1.11 acres, the property is assessed at \$117,900. This would give a total site area of 2.04 acres.

11. Franklin-McKinley-Webster.

Franklin School was originally constructed in 1899

and has had four additions, the latest in 1922. Its enrollment in 1944-45 was 1116 compared to 2137 in 1924-25. The school occupies a site containing 1.04 acres in the block bounded by Park Street, Cutter Street, Sixth Avenue and Garside Street and has a rated capacity of 1350. A small children's playground is conducted at the school.

McKinley - Seventh Avenue School was erected in 1899 and has had two additions, the latest having been made in 1910. The school occupies a site containing .40 acres at the southeast corner of Factory Street and Seventh Avenue and has a rated capacity of 1350. McKinley - Eighth Avenue was erected in 1915 and an addition was constructed in 1921. The school site contains 1.00 acres at the northeast corner of Factory Street and Eighth Avenue and has a rated capacity of 550. Enrollment in the two schools totaled 1050 in 1944-45 compared to 2639 in 1924-25. A Class A playground containing 26,880 square feet is conducted at McKinley - Eighth Avenue and the building is used as a community center for evening activities.

Webster Street School was originally built in 1911 and an addition was constructed in 1923. Its enrollment in 1944-45 was 777 compared to 1724 in 1924-25. The school occupies a site containing 1.20 acres at the southeast corner of High and Crane Streets. A playground containing 23,244 square feet is operated at the school and the building is used in the evening for community center purposes. The building has a rated capacity of 1400.

The neighborhood served by the schools is badly in need

of redevelopment and plans have been prepared for a large project in the area. The area proposed to be rebuilt is bounded by Clifton Avenue, Park Avenue, Broad Street and the Lackawanna Railroad. That portion of the area lying east of High Street is not scheduled for rebuilding until later.

Recommendations:

Abandon both McKinley Schools, but retain Franklin School and convert Webster School to a Junior High School. In connection with the redevelopment of the area, construct a new school on a centrally located site containing approximately five acres. Estimated future elementary enrollment in the neighborhood is 3100, to be divided between Franklin and the new school that will take the place of McKinley Seventh and Eighth Avenue. Additional area should be provided for Franklin when the area is redeveloped and Webster Street School site should be enlarged.

12. Abington Avenue.

Originally constructed in 1900, there have been three additions made to this school, the latest in 1924. Its capacity is 1675. Enrollment in 1944-45 was 1393 compared to 2046 in 1924-25. The school occupies a site containing .90 acres in the block bounded by North 7th Street, Berkeley Avenue, North 6th Street and Abington Avenue. A summer Class D playground is operated at the school.

The neighborhood served by the school is scheduled for rehabilitation under the long-range housing program. It con-

tains the Stephen Crane Village Public Housing Project.

Recommendations:

Retain school as permanent part of school system. Enlarge play space by acquiring remainder of block in which school is located. The area proposed to be acquired is assessed at \$20,100 for land and \$60,600 for buildings or a total of \$80,700. It contains 1.42 acres which when added to the present site, will give a total site area of 2.52 acres. Estimated future enrollment is 720 pupils.

13. First Avenue.

This school is one of the newest in the City, having been built in 1928. It occupies a site containing 1.08 acres in the block bounded by North 11th Street, First Avenue, North 10th Street and Second Avenue. Enrollment in 1944-45 was 701 compared to 1013 in 1934-35. A Class B playground containing 24,800 square feet is operated at the school which has a rated capacity of 700.

The neighborhood needs rehabilitation. It is bounded by Fourth Avenue, W., the west city limits, Bloomfield Avenue and Branch Brook Park.

Recommendations:

Retain this school permanently. Acquire remainder of the block to enlarge the site. Property to be acquired contains 1.75 acres and is assessed at \$31,200 for land and \$72,400 for improvements or a total of \$73,600. The total site area when en-

larged will be 2.93 acres and the estimated future enrollment is from 900 to 1000 pupils.

14. Garfield.

Constructed originally in 1894 two additions have been made to this school, the latest in 1914. The site contains 1.38 acres in the block bounded by North 7th Street, Fourth Avenue W., North 6th Street and Park Avenue. The enrollment in 1944-45 was 766 compared to 1873 in 1924-25. The school has a capacity of 1150. A Class B playground containing 15,290 square feet is operated at the school.

The neighborhood served by the school is in need of rehabilitation. It is bounded by Seventh Avenue West, the west city limits, Fourth Avenue and Branch Brook Park.

Recommendations:

Retain as a permanent part of school system and use as a future combined Junior High School and Elementary School. Enlarge the site by acquiring all property in the block north of present school. The assessed value of land to be acquired is \$31,100 and buildings \$79,400 for a total of \$110,500. The proposed enlargement has an area of 1.74 acres which, when added to the present site, will make a future area of 3.12 acres. Estimated future elementary school enrollment is 850.

15. Sussex Avenue.

This school was constructed in 1900 and an addition

was made to it in 1904. The school is located on a site containing .63 acres on the north side of Sussex Avenue between Third and Fourth Street. In 1944-45, the school had an enrollment of 746 compared to 1099 in 1924-25. It has a rated capacity of 750. A playground operated only during the summer season is located at the school. The Roseville Avenue School is located within a few blocks of this school. Built originally in 1884 and enlarged in 1903, the site on which the school is located contains only .30 of an acre at the northwest corner of Sussex Avenue and Roseville Avenue. Enrollment in 1944-45 was 379 compared to 486 in 1924-25.

The neighborhood served by the school is bounded by Central Avenue, Seventh Avenue, west side of Branch Brook Park and First Street. Part of the area should be rehabilitated and part needs redevelopment.

Recommendations:

Abandon Roseville School and transfer pupils to Sussex Avenue and South Eighth Street Schools. Enlarge the Sussex Avenue site by acquiring all of the remaining property in the block except the lots fronting on Orange Street and the lots immediately to the rear. This property is assessed at \$51,100 for land and \$124,000 for improvements or a total of \$175,100. It contains 2.38 acres which will make a total future site area of 3.01 acres. The future enrollment is estimated at 1250.

15. South Eighth Street.

Constructed originally in 1873, this school is one of

the oldest in the City. It has been enlarged twice, the latest addition being in 1907. The site, which is located in the block bounded by South 9th Street, Central Avenue, South 8th Street and Eleventh Avenue, contains .90 acre. In 1944-45, the school had an enrollment of 1053 pupils compared to 1383 in 1924-25. It has a rated capacity of 1100 pupils. A small Class B playground containing 11,000 square feet is operated at the school.

The neighborhood needs partial redevelopment and rehabilitation. It is bounded by 13th Avenue, South 12th Street, Central Avenue, First Street and Bergen Street.

Recommendations:

Retain this school as a permanent part of the school system. Acquire the remaining property in the block south of the present school. The property to be acquired is assessed at \$36,500 for land and \$128,500 for improvements or a total of \$165,000. It contains 2.04 acres which will make a total site area of 2.94 acres. The 1970 enrollment is estimated at 635.

17. Central Avenue.

Originally constructed in 1871, the school has been enlarged twice, the latest addition being made in 1913. The site contains .98 acres and is located at the northwest corner of Central Avenue and Day Street. Enrollment in 1944-45 was 924 compared to 1384 in 1924-25. The school has a rated capacity of 1100 pupils. A playground containing 19,376 square feet is operated at the school and the building is open two nights a week for community center activities.

The neighborhood is mixed residential and industrial and is proposed to be redeveloped in the long-range housing program. The school is located on a main thoroughfare which will be one of the boundary streets of the neighborhood and the block contains several substantial industrial and commercial enterprises. Eventually, the school should be abandoned and rebuilt in a location nearer the center of the neighborhood. Pending redevelopment, the site area will suffice. Future enrollment is estimated at 315 pupils.

18. Warren Street Robert Treat.

Warren Street School was originally constructed in 1892 and was enlarged in 1908. It occupies a site on the west side of Wickliffe Street between Warren Street and School Street containing 1.25 acres. In 1944-45, the school had an enrollment of 608 compared to 1290 in 1924-25. It has a rated capacity of 725. A Class C playground containing 19,211 square feet is operated at the school.

Robert Treat School is located on the north side of Thirteenth Avenue between Norfolk Street and Richmond Street. The school occupies a site containing 1.27 acres. Separated by Thirteenth Avenue from the school, a playground containing .66 acres is located in the block bounded by South Orange Avenue, Norfolk Street, 12th Avenue and Richmond Street. Robert Treat is a combined Junior High and Elementary School. In 1944-45, it had an enrollment of 857 elementary pupils and 625 Junior High pupils, compared with 1947 and 860 pupils respectively

in 1924-25.

The neighborhood is scheduled for redevelopment in long-range housing plan. It is bounded by Bergen Street, Cedar Avenue, Lock Street, Wickliffe Street and 13th Avenue.

Recommendations:

The Warren Street School should eventually be abandoned and rebuilt on an adequate, centrally located site at the time the neighborhood is redeveloped. Robert Treat School should be converted to a Junior High and its present elementary school functions transferred to other schools in the vicinity. The present playground is unsatisfactory, being separated from the school by 13th Avenue, a heavily traveled thoroughfare. Inasmuch as the street must remain open, consideration should be given to acquiring the remainder of the block in which the school is located. Property to be acquired has an assessed valuation of \$38,600 for land and \$61,900 for buildings, or a total of \$100,500. It contains 1.88 acres which would have a total area of 3.15 acres. Estimated future elementary enrollment in the neighborhood is approximately 750 pupils.

19. Speedway Avenue.

One of the smallest schools in the City, Speedway Avenue was built in 1917. It occupies a site containing 1.6 acres in the block bounded by Gladstone Avenue, Dassing Avenue, Speedway Avenue and South Orange Avenue. Enrollment in 1944 was only 197 as compared to 443 in 1924-25. The school has a rated capacity of 325. A Class C playground containing 30,300

square feet is operated for smaller children at the school.

The neighborhood served by the school is irregular in shape because of the alignment of the city boundaries and the presence of Vailsburg Park and the large cemeteries in the area. It consists generally of that area lying west of 13th Street and north of 16th Avenue, bounded on the west by the city limits and by Vailsburg Park and the cemetery.

Recommendations:

Because of the relatively small population in the area served by the school, the present building is of sufficient size to accommodate future enrollment. It would be desirable to enlarge the site by acquiring property north of the school to the rear of lots fronting on South Orange Avenue. The assessed value of the additional land to be acquired is \$13,600 and the assessed value of the improvements is \$44,500 or a total of \$58,100. Future enrollment is estimated at 600 pupils.

20. Alexander Street.

This school was originally built in 1885. There have been three additions, the latest in 1921. The building has a capacity of 1240 pupils. In 1944-45, the enrollment was 1125 compared to 1680 in the peak year of 1929-30. The school occupies a site containing 1.18 acres in the block bounded by Sunset Avenue, South Orange Avenue, Alexander Street and Lindsey Avenue. A Class D summer playground containing 11,354 square feet is operated at the school.

The neighborhood served by the school includes the

area lying between the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Vailsburg Park and Brookdale Avenue. It is largely single family in character.

Recommendations:

Enlarge the site of the school by acquiring property lying north of the school to the rear of the lots fronting South Orange Avenue and excluding the Zion Evangelical Church. The land to be acquired is assessed at \$26,000 and the improvements at \$46,600, or a total of \$72,600. The area contains 1.47 acres which will give a total site area of 2.65 acres. Future enrollment is estimated at 1000.

21. Lincoln.

This school was built in 1908 and enlarged in 1926. It occupies a site containing 1.38 acres in the block bounded by Cameron Road, Oakland Terrace, Cliff Street and Richelieu Terrace. The school has a capacity of 900 pupils. In 1944-45 total enrollment was 629 compared to the peak year of 1929-30 when the enrollment was 1429. A Class D summer playground containing 56,421 square feet is operated at the school.

The neighborhood served by the school is located in the extreme western part of the Vailsburg section and is largely one-family in character.

Recommendations:

Enlarge the school site by acquiring the remainder of the block. This property is assessed at \$21,500 for land, \$47,400 for buildings or a total of \$68,900. It contains 1.40 acres.

which will make a total site area of 2.78 acres. Estimated future enrollment is approximately 1040 pupils

22. Ivy Street.

The school, one of the newest of the system, was constructed in 1931. It is a combined Junior High School and Elementary School. In 1944-45, it had an elementary enrollment of 543 and a Junior High enrollment of 196. In 1934-35, the elementary enrollment was 849 and in 1939-40, the Junior High enrollment was 272. The school occupies a site containing 2.0 acres in the block bounded by Ellery Avenue, Varsity Road, Richelieu Terrace and Ivy Street. It has a capacity of 1300 pupils. There is a Class A playground containing 40,672 square feet and the building is open two nights a week for community activities.

The neighborhood served by the school lies in the southwestern part of the Vailsburg section. It is predominantly single family in character.

Recommendations:

Although this school has an insufficient site area, it will be difficult to acquire additional property because of the nature of the improvements. The school should remain as a combined Junior High School and Elementary School and as opportunity arises, the property fronting on Ellery Avenue for a distance of 240 feet north of the school property, should be acquired. The land is assessed at \$10,000 and the buildings at \$40,000 making a total site acquisition cost of \$50,000. The proposed

area to be acquired has an area of .55 acres which together with the present school site, will give a total area of 2.55 acres. This is entirely too small for a Junior High School and Elementary School but the Ivy Hill County Park is nearby which will serve many of the recreational needs of the community. Estimated future elementary school enrollment is 700 pupils.

23. Fifteenth Avenue School

This school was originally constructed in 1895 and has been enlarged three times, the latest addition being made in 1926. The school occupies a site containing .92 acres in the block bounded by South 15th Street, 15th Avenue, South 14th Street and 16th Avenue. In 1944-45, the school had an enrollment of 1,200 compared to the peak year of 1929-30 of 1,965. The school has a rated capacity of 1,400 pupils. Due to the lack of space on the site, no playground is operated at the school. The neighborhood has a mixture of fairly good residential structures but many of the properties need renovating and rehabilitation. It is primarily residential in character.

Recommendations:

While the school is only one block from West Side Park which has well developed recreational facilities, there is a great need for additional playground area for supervised recreation for children of school age and it is recommended that the site be enlarged by acquiring all of the property on the remainder of the block except those lots fronting on 16th Avenue. The

to be acquired is assessed at \$23,600 and improvements at \$65,900 or a total of \$89,500. The proposed acquisition comprises 1.33 acres which, together with the present site area, will make a total site area of 2.4 acres. The estimated enrollment in 1970 is 810 pupils.

24 Fourteenth Avenue, Camden Street, South 10th Street

These three schools are within a few blocks of each other. Camden Street School was erected in 1883 and has been enlarged three times, the last addition being in 1927. The school occupies a site containing .78 acres in the block bounded by Fairmount Avenue, Fifteenth Avenue, Camden Street and 16th Avenue. In 1944-45, its enrollment was 757 compared to 1240 in 1924-25. A playground containing 16,016 square feet is operated at the school for smaller children.

So. 10th Street School was originally constructed in 1870 and while it has been enlarged three different times, the latest addition was made in 1896. The school has a rated capacity of 900. The school occupies a site having an area of .72 acres in the block bounded by So. 10th Street, Holland Street and Colb Street. In 1944-45, its enrollment was 791 compared to 1055 in 1924-25. A small playground, open in the summer time only, containing 16,443 square feet is now operated at the school.

Fourteenth Avenue School was originally constructed in 1906 and was enlarged in 1909. It occupies a site of 1.12 acres in a block bounded by So. 9th Street, 14th Avenue, So. 18th Street

and 15th Avenue. The school has a rated capacity of 1000. In 1944-45, its enrollment was 785 compared to a peak of 1466 in 1929-30.

The neighborhood in which these three schools are needs rehabilitation and some of the housing in the area is old and should be completely removed. The neighborhood comprises an area bounded by South 10th Street, South Orange Avenue, South 14th Street, Thirteenth Avenue, Bergen Street and Springfield Avenue.

Recommendations:

Inasmuch as Camden Street School and South 10th Street School are inferior buildings occupying inadequate sites, they should eventually be abandoned and 14th Avenue School should be enlarged to serve as a real community center for this neighborhood. In order to accomplish this, as a first step it is suggested that the playground reservoir, directly across 14th Avenue from the school be covered as planned by the Department of Public Works and the roof of the reservoir be devoted to playground purposes. While the playground would be separated from the school by 14th Avenue, it would be entirely practical to construct a pedestrian overpass from the school building to the top of the reservoir, thus permitting children to go back and forth safely. When the school is enlarged, it will be necessary to acquire more site area and eventually, the remainder of the block should be purchased for this purpose. The area to be acquired is assessed at \$28,300 for land and \$42,600 for improvement or a total of \$70,900. It contains an area of 1.33 acres to make a total site area of 2.45 acres. The area of the reservoir which

proposed to be used for play purposes, is approximately 1 5 acres. Pupils now attending Camden Street School would be re-assigned to 14th Avenue and Newton Street while pupils attending South 10th Street School, could attend 14th Avenue, 15th Avenue or South 17th Street Schools. The estimated enrollment for the proposed 14th Avenue School in 1970 is 1200 pupils

25. Newton Street.

This school was originally constructed in 1871 and had been enlarged four times, the latest addition being made in 1913. It occupies a site having an area of 1.47 acres in the block bounded by Newton Street, South Orange Avenue, Hayes Street and 14th Avenue. In 1944-45, there were 1183 pupils attending the school compared to 2198 in 1924-25. The school has a capacity of 1360. A playground is operated at the school and in addition, the building itself is kept open two nights a week for use as a community center.

The neighborhood in which this school is located is scheduled for complete redevelopment under the long-range housing plan. The area included in the neighborhood is bounded by Bergen Street, 13th Avenue, Jones Street, Norfolk Street and Springfield Avenue. Inasmuch as the school is located near the center of this area, it could be used as a nucleus for the new school and community center which will eventually be needed when the area is redeveloped. At that time, it will probably be advisable to enlarge the school site by acquiring all of the rest of the property south of the school to 14th Avenue. This property which

consists of residential and commercial uses, has a present assessed valuation of \$23,500 for land and \$58,400 for improvement or a total of \$81,900. The eventual school site should contain not less than five acres but the exact boundaries of the future site cannot be determined until plans for the redevelopment are completed. The estimated enrollment in this area for 1970 is approximately 1200 pupils.

26. New School.

The area bounded by Jones Street, Norfolk Street, Thirteenth Avenue, Wickliffe Street, South Orange Avenue and Springfield Avenue is relatively small but, when redeveloped according to plan, a new school should be provided. It is estimated that there will be 740 elementary school children in the area in 1970.

27. Morton Street, Coes Place.

Morton Street School was originally constructed in 1851 and has been enlarged five different times, the latest addition being made in 1909. The school occupies the entire area of a small block bounded by Morton Street, Broom Street, College Place and Howard Street which contains an area of approximately 1 acre. The playground, directly south of the school across Howard Street, contains .26 of an acre. In 1944-45, the school had an enrollment of 1222 compared to 1770 in 1924-25. The building has a rated capacity of 1450 pupils.

Coes Place School was originally constructed in 1902

and has not been enlarged since. The school is very small and occupies a site containing only 1 acre in a block bounded by Marshall Street, Cedar Place, Court Street and Washington Street. In 1944-45, it had an enrollment of 216 pupils compared to 290 in 1934-35. Previous to that time, the school was used for Binet purposes. Due to the lack of space, no playground is operated at this school.

The neighborhood in which these schools are located is one of the worst slum areas in the City and should be completely rebuilt within the next few years. It is bounded by Belmont Avenue, Springfield Avenue, William Street, Washington Street and West Kinney Street.

Recommendations:

Both of these schools are old and occupy very inadequate sites. When the neighborhood is redeveloped, they should be abandoned and a new school and community center erected near the center of the neighborhood on a site containing not less than five acres. The new school should have a capacity for 1030 pupils.

28. Monmouth Street.

Monmouth Street School was erected in 1886 and enlarged in 1896. It occupies a site containing only .43 of an acre in the block bounded by Somerset Street, Montgomery Street and Spruce Street. It has a rated capacity of 840 pupils. In 1944-45, the school had an enrollment of 738 compared to 1040 in the peak year of 1939-40. A small playground containing 14,204 square feet

is operated at the school for smaller children

The neighborhood served by this school is scheduled for redevelopment and is bounded by West Kinney Street, Washington Street, Spruce Street and Belmont Avenue

Recommendations:

Rebuild school on a site containing not less than five acres when area is redeveloped Provide for 1030 pupils in the new school.

29. 18th Avenue.

This school was erected in 1871 and has been enlarged three times, the latest addition being made in 1923. It occupies a site containing .88 acres in the block bounded by Boyd Street, 18th Avenue, Livingston Street and Waverly Avenue. The school is located directly across the street from the Hayes Park West which contains a swimming pool and other recreational facilities The school has a rated capacity of 1250 pupils. The enrollment of this school has remained almost constant since 1929-30 in contrast to most of the other schools whose enrollment has materially decreased during the past few years In 1944-45, the enrollment was 1018 while in 1929-30, it was 1090. Inasmuch as the school occupies almost the complete site, there is very little room left for a playground, however, one containing 4000 square feet is operated on the site.

The neighborhood served by this school is another

badly deteriorated residence section and should be entirely redeveloped. When this is done, the site area of the school should be increased by utilizing the remainder of the block in which it is located and joining it directly to Hayes Park West by closing Boyd Street between 18th Avenue and Waverly Avenue. Assessed value of land to be acquired is \$36,400, buildings \$86,800 or a total of \$123,200. It contains 2.0 acres which with the area of Boyd Street and Hayes Park West will make a total site area of 6.00 acres. Future enrollment at the school serving this neighborhood is estimated at 1330 pupils.

Cleveland Junior High School is also located in this area and it should remain permanently for such use.

30. Avon Avenue - Waverly Avenue.

Avon Avenue School was erected in 1905 and three additions have been built, the latest in 1925. It occupies a site containing 1.27 acres in the block bounded by Rose Terrace, Chadwick Avenue, Avon Avenue and Treacy Avenue. Its rated capacity is 1125. In 1944-45, the school had an enrollment of 1235 compared to 1653 in 1924-25. A playground occupying 34,100 square feet is operated at the school during the summer time.

Waverly Avenue School was erected in 1891 and enlarged in 1900. Its site contains an area of .65 acres in the block bounded by Waverly Avenue, Bergen Street, Winans Avenue and Kipp Street. The block is almost entirely industrial and

commercial in character. The enrollment in 1944-45 was 600 pupils compared to 819 in 1924-25. The school site is not sufficiently large to support a playground.

The neighborhood in which these two schools are located needs rebuilding and rehabilitation. It is divided by the presence of Woodland Cemetery which occupies a relatively large area extending from South 10th Street to Bergen Street. The boundaries of the neighborhood are South 11th Street, Avon Avenue, South 10th Street, Springfield Avenue, Bergen Street and Clinton Avenue.

It is recommended that the Waverly School be abandoned and the students transferred to Avon Avenue whose site should be enlarged. The development in the block occupied by the school is quite substantial and future enlargement will be expensive. However, the school itself is in fairly good physical condition and should be retained permanently. It is recommended, therefore, that the property east of the school extending to the rear of the lots facing Chadwick Avenue be acquired, that Rose Terrace be closed and that property directly north of the school between Rose Terrace and the Cemetery be added to the site. This property has a present assessed valuation of \$40,800 for land and \$137,800 for improvements or a total of \$178,600. It contains 2.4 acres which will make a total site area of 3.7 acres. The estimated enrollment for the neighborhood in 1970 is 1130 pupils.

31. Madison Avenue - South 17th Street.

Madison Avenue School was originally constructed in 1904 and has been enlarged three different times, the latest addition being in 1926. The school occupies a site containing 1.28 acres in the block bounded by South 17th Street, Avon Avenue, South 16th Street and Madison Avenue. In 1944-45, the school had an enrollment of 691 as compared to a peak enrollment of 1268 in 1929-30. Its rated capacity is 1100 pupils. A playground containing 31,385 square feet is operated at the school. At the present time, Madison Avenue School is a combined Junior High School and Elementary School.

South 17th Street School was originally constructed in 1911 and was enlarged in 1914. It occupies a site containing 1.90 acres in the block bounded by South 18th Street, 17th Avenue, South 17th Street and 18th Avenue. In 1944-45, the school had an enrollment of 1114 compared to 1923 in 1929-30. It has a capacity of 1275 pupils. Inasmuch as the school is located directly across the street from West Side Park, no playground is maintained.

The neighborhood served by these schools is bounded by the west city limits, 16th Avenue, South 10th Street, Avon Avenue, South 11th Street and Clinton Avenue. The neighborhood is predominantly residential but as many of the buildings are old, a certain amount of rehabilitation work is needed.

Recommendations:

While the site area of South 17th Street School is small, its location adjoining West Side Park makes its enlargement

unnecessary. The school should be converted to a Junior High School.

Madison Avenue School should be converted to an Elementary School and retained as a part of the permanent school system. Its site should be enlarged by acquiring the remainder of the block. This addition would approximately triple the size of the site. Assessed valuation of the site to be acquired is \$30,200 for land and \$51,100 for improvements or a total of \$81,300. The school should be devoted entirely to elementary purposes and the Junior High School classes should be transferred to the proposed South 17th Street Junior High School. The estimated future elementary school enrollment in this area is 1700 pupils.

32. Bragaw Avenue.

Bragaw Avenue School is one of the newest in the City, having been erected in 1928. It occupies a site containing 1.15 acres in the block bounded by Wainwright Street, Nye Avenue, Leslie Street and Bragaw Avenue. In 1944-45, its enrollment was 1205 compared to 1526 in 1929-30. Inasmuch as the building occupies almost the entire site area, there is no room for a playground. The building has a rated capacity of 1250.

The neighborhood in which this school is located is bounded by the west city limits, Clinton Avenue, Girard Place, Hobson Street and Lyons Avenue. Although most of the residential property is in fairly good repair, some rehabilitation is needed.

Recommendations:

This school is well located to serve the neighborhood and should be retained permanently as part of the school system. Its site area is entirely inadequate and should be enlarged by acquiring the remainder of the block in which the school is located. The property proposed to be acquired is assessed at \$31,100 for land and \$97,500 for improvements or a total of \$128,600. It contains an area of 1.7 acres which will make an eventual total site area of 2.85 acres. The estimated future enrollment in this area is 560 pupils. (See Plate 14 for a suggested plan of development for the Bragaw Street School and playground.)

33. Hawthorne Avenue.

Hawthorne Avenue School was originally constructed in 1897 and has been enlarged three times since, the latest addition being made in 1914. It occupies a site containing 1.32 acres in the block bounded by Demarest Street, Hawthorne Avenue, Clinton Place and Nye Avenue. Its enrollment in 1944-45 was 450 compared to 1359 in 1934-35. Its rated capacity is 1050. A playground containing 22,341 square feet is operated at the school.

The neighborhood in which the school is located is residential in character and the property is in good repair. The neighborhood is bounded by Hobson Street, Girard Place, Clinton Avenue, Hedden Terrace, Hawthorne Avenue, Osborne Terrace, Lehigh Avenue, Forest Place and Shaw Avenue.

Recommendations:

This school is well located to serve the future needs of the community and should be retained as a permanent part of the system. Its site area is entirely inadequate, however, and should be enlarged to include the remaining property on the block in which the school is located. This property has an assessed valuation of \$31,800 for land and \$77,800 for improvements or a total assessment of \$109,600. It contains 1.8 acres which will make the total site area 3.12 acres. The estimated enrollment in 1970 is 1190.

34. Chancellor Avenue - Maple Avenue.

Chancellor Avenue School is one of the newest schools in the system having been constructed in 1930. It also has one of the largest sites of any of the other elementary schools, containing 2.8 acres in the block bounded by Goldsmith Avenue, Aldine Street, Chancellor Avenue and Summit Avenue. The school is adjacent to Weequahic High School which lies to the east. The enrollment in 1944-45 was 771 compared to 974 in 1934-35. The capacity of the school is rated at 1100 pupils. The Weequahic playfield adjoining the property furnishes ample recreation area for the elementary school.

Maple Avenue School was constructed in 1926 and has not been enlarged since. It occupies a site containing .94 acres in the block bounded by Pomona Avenue, Maple Avenue, Goldsmith Avenue and Clinton Place. The building has a capacity of 1200. A small playground containing 11,000 square feet is operated at the school in the summer time. Enrollment in 1944-45

was 1171 compared to 1712 in 1929-30

The neighborhood in which the schools are located is bounded by Elizabeth Avenue, the south city limits, the west city limits, Lyons Avenue, Hobson Street, Shaw Avenue, Forest Place and Lehigh Avenue. While the neighborhood is largely single family in character, there are quite a number of apartment houses.

Recommendations:

Convert Chancellor Avenue School to a Junior High School. Retain Maple Avenue School as a permanent part of the system and enlarge the site by acquiring the remainder of the property in the block. The property to be acquired is assessed at \$29,600 for land and \$32,400 for improvements or a total of \$62,000. It contains 1.1 acres which will give a total site area of 2.1 acres.

35. Peshine Avenue.

This school was erected in 1911 and enlarged in 1921. It occupies a site containing 1.25 acres in the block bounded by Hunterdon Street, Watson Avenue, Peshine Avenue and Custer Avenue. The building has a capacity of 1300 pupils. Enrollment in 1944-45 was 1293 compared to 1947 in 1924-25. A playground containing 33,700 square feet is operated at the school and in addition, the building is open evenings for use as a community center.

The neighborhood served by the school is bounded by Osborne Terrace, Hawthorne Avenue, Elizabeth Avenue and Lehigh Avenue.

Recommendations:

This school is well located near the center of the neighborhood but its site area should be enlarged by acquiring all of the remaining property in the block lying north of the school. The property to be acquired is assessed at \$12,400 for land and \$40,800 for improvements or a total of \$53,200. With the acquisition of the recommended property, the total site area will be 2.05 acres.

36. Bergen Street - New School.

This school was built in 1900 and has been enlarged twice, the latest addition being made in 1908. The school occupies a site having an area of 1.34 acres in the block bounded by Chadwick Avenue, Clinton Avenue, Bergen Street and West Bigelow Street. Enrollment in 1944-45 was 1505 compared to 1786 in 1929-30. The building has a capacity of 1500 pupils. A playground containing 35,460 square feet is operated at the school.

The neighborhood in which the school is located is bounded by Hedden Terrace, Clinton Avenue, Belmont Avenue and Hawthorne Avenue.

Recommendations:

Convert to Junior High School and enlarge site by acquiring property north of the school extending to the rear of the lots fronting on Clinton Avenue. This property is assessed at \$28,900 for land and \$72,200 for improvements or a total of \$101,100. It contains an area of 1.5 acres which will give a total site area of 2.84 acres.

When Bergen Street School is converted to Junior High School use, it will be necessary to erect a new elementary school somewhere near the center of the neighborhood. No specific site is recommended but its area should be at least one city block in size. The new school should accommodate 900 pupils.

37 Miller Street

This school was originally constructed in 1880 and has been enlarged three times, the latest addition being made in 1913. It occupies a site containing 1.5 acres in the block bounded by Sherman Avenue, Miller Street, Frelinghuysen Avenue and Vanderpool Street. In 1944-45 the school had an enrollment of 1319 compared with a peak enrollment of 1990 in 1929-30. The capacity of the building is 1340. A summer playground is operated at the school which contains 6870 square feet.

The neighborhood served by the school is very irregular being bounded by Belmont Avenue, Clinton Avenue, Lincoln Park, Broad Street, Vanderpool Street, Sherman Avenue, East Bigelow Street, Elizabeth Avenue and Hawthorne Avenue.

Recommendations.

The school site has recently been enlarged by the acquisition of property lying between the school and Frelinghuysen Avenue. This will make it possible to improve the playground at the school and should be sufficient to serve the needs of the area for a long time in the future. However, it would be advisable to

complete the ownership of the entire block by acquiring property between the school and Sherman Avenue. This property is now assessed at \$8,800 for improvements and \$19,200 for buildings or a total of \$28,000. Estimated future enrollment is 1400 pupils.

38. Charlton Street.

This school was constructed in 1895 and has been enlarged three times, the latest addition being in 1921. It occupies a site containing .93 acres in the block bounded by Hillside Place, Waverly Avenue, Stratford Place and Rose Street. The building has a capacity of 1600 pupils. The enrollment in 1944-45 was 1323 compared to a peak of 1738 in 1934-35. Inasmuch as there is no playground space available on the site, it is impossible to conduct a supervised playground at this school.

The neighborhood is in an area most of which should be redeveloped in accordance with recommendations of the long-range housing plan. When this is done, the present school should be enlarged to include all of the block in which the school is now located. The area to be acquired for this purpose is densely built up with three and four story apartment houses and its acquisition will prove expensive. It is presently assessed at \$24,000 for land and \$76,000 for improvements or a total of \$100,000. The future site area will contain 2.2 acres. The estimated future enrollment is 550 pupils.

39. Dayton Street.

This is a proposed new school which will serve the isolated area lying between Weequahic Park and Frelinghuysen Avenue and the south city limits. The neighborhood contains the Seth Boyden Court Public Housing Project and there has been considerable recent housing constructed in this area. The school should be constructed as soon as possible as it is now necessary to transport children living in the area for long distances to other schools in the City. In acquiring a site for the building, the Planning Board has previously recommended that sufficient area be included to provide an adequate modern playground and community center in the neighborhood. The future enrollment is estimated at approximately 600 pupils. (See Plate 15 for a suggested plan of development for this school.)

40. Burnet Street

Burnet Street School was originally constructed in 1868. It has been enlarged twice, the latest addition being made in 1914. The school occupies a site containing 1.04 acres in the block bounded by Burnet Street, Orange Street, Eagle Street and James Street. In 1944-45 it had an enrollment of only 548 pupils compared to 1857 in 1924-25. The rated capacity of the school is 1060. A playground for small children containing 11,852 square feet is operated at the school.

The neighborhood in which this school is located is scheduled for redevelopment under the long-range housing plan. It is bounded by Lock Street, Nesbitt Street, Orange Street,

Plane Street and Warren Street and contains the James M. Baxter Terrace Housing Project. When this area is redeveloped, the present school should be abandoned and relocated near the center of the site on an area containing not less than five acres. The estimated enrollment in 1970 is 1200 pupils.

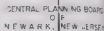
PRESENT AND PROPOSED JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Junior High Schools

Plate #11 shows the present and proposed Junior and Senior High Schools and playfields. Circles around the schools are drawn with a one-mile radius to indicate the adequacy of the service now given by these schools. At the present time, there is only one school devoted entirely to Junior High School purposes. This is Cleveland, located at Bergen Street and 11th Avenue.

The proposed Junior High School system is to be composed principally of Elementary Schools which are to be converted to Junior High School use. These schools include Chancellor Avenue, Bergen Street, South 17th Street, Montgomery Street, Robert Treat, Elliot Street, Webster Street and Wilson Avenue. It is proposed to use two of the existing Elementary Schools for combined elementary and junior high purposes. These are Ivy Street and Garfield. In view of the expected enrollment in the Junior High School system after it has been fully established, it will be necessary eventually, to erect a new Junior High School on the east side in the vicinity of Independence Park and another one in the northwest part of the city in the vicinity of Orange Street and Roseville Avenue.

Inasmuch as all of the existing elementary schools and the present Cleveland Junior High School, which will form the



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CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
PROPOSED SYSTEM OF JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS
AND PLAYFIELDS

L E G E N D

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44. Fe^{2+} 이 산화될 수 있는 산화제 중 가장 강한 산화제인 것은 무엇인가?

이웃과 더불어 살아가는 데 있어 가장 중요한 것은 '정'입니다. 정은 마음을 움직이는 힘이 있습니다. 마음을 움직이는 힘은 바로 정입니다. 정은 마음을 움직이는 힘이 있습니다. 마음을 움직이는 힘은 바로 정입니다.

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junior high school system occupy small sites, it will be necessary to enlarge the areas to provide sufficient space for playfields. While it is not practical to approach the generally accepted minimum size of playfields in Newark, generally speaking, the entire block in which the school is located should be acquired and developed for school and playfield use. Following is a list of the schools comprising the junior high school system, together with estimated future enrollment.

Chancellor Avenue	1510
Bergen Street	1490
South 17th Street	1295
Cleveland	1515
Montgomery Street	1050
Robert Treat	1735
Ivy Street	1130
Garfield	1050
Elliot Street	1565
Webster Street	1240
Wilson Avenue	1480
New East Side	1530
New Northwest	910

It is recommended that all of the above schools provide additional playfield areas adjacent to the building except in the case of South 17th Street which is directly across from West Side Park and Chancellor, which now has a large playfield adjacent to the school.

The proposed junior high school system will give excellent service to all parts of the city and with relatively little duplication of service area. The playfields thus provided, will supplement the elementary school playgrounds as

described in the previous chapter and will give much needed additional open spaces within the residential areas.

The Board of Education has proposed the construction of four new occupational schools, two for boys and two for girls, in widely separated localities through the city. These schools are designed to provide training on a junior high school level for slow students or students who are not adaptable to the regular junior high school work, but who can be trained for certain unskilled or semi-skilled jobs in industry.

Establishing separate schools where these students would be segregated from normal students is contrary to the best practices advocated by educators. Such students should be allowed to mingle with the better students so as not to give them a feeling of inferiority. Inasmuch as a new junior high school program is being developed for the city, it would be more desirable to incorporate the occupational program in the regular junior high schools than to establish entirely new buildings. This would also obviate the necessity for constructing four new occupational school buildings.

As shown on Table 4, it will be necessary to accommodate 17,835 students in the future junior high school system. This is an increase of approximately 2,500 over the enrollment in grades 7-9 in 1945. By removing the eighth grade students from many of the elementary schools, the capacity of those buildings will be somewhat increased. There were in 1944-45, approxi-

mately 9,600 students in the 10th, 11th and 12th or Senior High School grades. On April 30, 1946, this number had decreased to 9257. The present enrollment is materially lower than between 1935-1940 but it is anticipated that the future senior high school enrollment will show an increase over present figures. (See Table 4).

Senior High Schools

There are at present, seven senior high schools, three of which have annexes. The senior high schools are well distributed geographically; the only area of the city that is not relatively close to a senior high school, being the Vailsburg section in the western part of the city.

Overcrowded conditions are prevalent in most of the high schools as evidenced by the necessity for using annexes and double shifts. It is estimated that there is at present, an overload of 457 pupils representing the difference between the effective capacity of the school buildings and present enrollment. It is also estimated that there will be approximately, 500 pupils displaced by changes in buildings made under the Board of Education's modernization program now going forward and that 537 pupils now accommodated in Arts High, need new facilities.

After the school system has been converted to the K-6-3-3 system, the senior high schools will be relieved of some of their present burden, but overcrowded conditions will still exist especially if the anticipated increase in enrollment takes

place. In 1944-45, the present high schools had a total enrollment of 12,867 of which, 9,587 were in grades 10-12. In view of this situation, it will be necessary to construct one new senior high school in the near future. As overcrowding is not prevalent in West Side and Weequahic High Schools, a location somewhere in the southwestern part of the city will be needed. By construction of the new high school, it should be possible to eliminate the present annexes. This will result in obvious economies in operation and administration.

With the exception of Weequahic and West Side High Schools, all of the others occupy inadequate sites. Barringer, located directly across the street from Branch Brook Park is badly in need of major reconstruction and increased playfield facilities. When a new school is built to replace present Barringer, it is recommended that negotiations be entered into with the Essex County Park Commission to make a site within Branch Brook Park available for the new building near the present location. Consideration should be given to closing and rearranging certain streets in the vicinity of the present and proposed locations. South Side High School is very badly in need of additional playfield space and it is recommended that the area of the school site be increased by acquiring the remainder of the block in which it is located as well as the property fronting on the south side of Milford Avenue between West Bigelow and West Alpine Streets and closing Milford Avenue between the present school and proposed addition. Similarly, it is recommended that the site area of East Side be increased by acquiring adjacent property to the north. Because of the proposed loca-

tion of Central High and Arts High Schools in Newark, enlargement of these sites is impractical and play activities for the students of these two schools must be conducted in other locations.

The proposed system of junior and senior high school playfields is supplemented by playfields now existing in public parks as shown on Plate 3.



CENTRAL PLANNING BOARD
OF
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

MAP AND MAP INFORMATION BY ARTHUR H. HARRIS, JR.
1950

CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY PRESENT AND PROPOSED LARGE PARKS AND NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

LEGEND

-  PRESENT LARGE PARKS AND NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
-  PRESENT PUBLIC OPEN SPACES
-  PROPOSED NEW PARKS

PRESENT AND PROPOSED SYSTEM OF LARGE PARKS AND NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Plate #12 shows the present and proposed large park and neighborhood park system for Newark. Due to the far-sighted planning in the early days of the Essex County Park Commission, Newark now possesses a number of large parks which are surpassed by few cities in the country. In addition to Weequahic Park and Branch Brook Park, the Essex County Park Commission has also developed several smaller areas which serve the neighborhoods in which they are located. These include Ivy Hill Park, Vailsburg Park, West Side Park, River Bank Park and Independence Park. These facilities are well distributed throughout the city and when supplemented by the proposed system of elementary school playgrounds and junior and senior high school playfields, the city will have a well balanced recreational system, serving all neighborhoods and furnishing facilities for the use of all citizens, both young and old.

It was pointed out previously in the report that, based on the generally accepted standard of one acre of park to every 100 persons of population, Newark was quite far down the list in comparison with other cities in the country. It was noted however, that the two large reservations in the Essex County Park system are available for use by Newark citizens and even though they are not located in the City of Newark, they are actually a part of the city's park system. Because of the fact that very little vacant land is available within the corporate limits of the city, it is impractical to attempt to acquire additional large parks and neighborhood parks. The primary need is for more and

larger supervised children's playgrounds and playfields.

A study has been made of the possibility of developing the Passaic River waterfront for park purposes and two specific recommendations are made. These are:

1. That the property lying between the McCarter Highway and the Passaic River, extending from a point near Verona Avenue to a point near Chester Avenue, be acquired by the Essex County Park Commission and used for boating facilities. This is a narrow strip of land which should be protected against obnoxious uses which might be established along the river in this part of the city and there are now several boat clubs operating in this vicinity.
2. That the strip of land between Raymond Boulevard and the Passaic River extending eastward from the Jackson Street Bridge to the new Franklin D. Roosevelt Public Housing Project at Chapel Street and that this land be developed by the Essex County Park Commission as a riverfront park. The city now owns part of this property which should be conveyed to the Park Commission. As part of this improvement, it is also recommended that Raymond Boulevard be made a dual land boulevard from Lockwood Street to a point west of the Jackson Street Bridge. These improvements were recommended in the Major Street Plan and were shown in detail in that report, therefore, it will not be necessary to describe the recommendations in detail at this point. This part of the improvement

is the responsibility of Newark. The only difference between the area shown for park development on Plate 12 and the improvements described in the Major Street Plan is that an additional area ~~ad-~~joining the Roosevelt Public Housing Project be made a part of this park.

It will be highly desirable if the City or Essex County Park Commission could acquire all of the property along the Passaic River and develop it for public recreational uses. In view of the intensive industrial development however, it is not financially feasible to accomplish this aim. The two improvements described above are located near the extremities of the city and along main entrance highways and will do much to enhance the appearance of these entries to the central part of the city.

Parkways

Many cities have developed parkway systems in connection with their large parks and recreational areas. Kansas City, Minneapolis and Louisville are examples of communities which connected their park system with pleasure drives, from which commercial traffic is excluded. Inasmuch as Newark is the center of a metropolitan area, the development of such facilities is the responsibility of the State or County Park Commission. The 1916 City Plan recommended the extension of Branch Brook Park to the north and the development of the Second River valley as a boulevard, extending to the Passaic riverfront and thence along the riverfront to a point near Mt. Pleasant Cemetery. A part of this

plan was carried out, mainly, the extension of Branch Brook Park and its improvement to and including part of Belleville and the development of a park drive along the Second River to a point near the Passaic River. Unfortunately, the riverfront park was not developed and the area recommended for acquisition is now unavailable because it is extensively built-up with industrial plants. The suggested acquisition of the narrow strip along McCarter Highway made previously in this chapter, represents about all that can be done to salvage the original proposals.

The only parkway in Newark is that section of Oraton Parkway under the jurisdiction of the Essex County Park Commission and there is little or no opportunity left to provide such facilities in the city. The proposed future system of parkways, together with whatever might be done later by the Essex County Park Commission or the State Highway Department in the less developed areas around Newark, will furnish at least some facilities for this type of recreational use.

REDEVELOPMENT OF OBSOLETE AREAS

As pointed out previously in the report, many of the present school buildings are located in areas which should be completely rebuilt in accordance with a comprehensive plan of redevelopment. Inasmuch as these areas are among the oldest in the City, the schools now existing in them are also out of date and more or less, obsolete. In any redevelopment plan for a given area, the provision for new school facilities developed as a community center for various kinds of activities is particularly important and should be given careful consideration.

Plate #13 has been prepared to show in diagrammatic form, the possibilities of consolidating small obsolete schools into a functional part of the new neighborhood. The area shown on the drawing exists in Newark as one of the worst slum areas in the city. The plans for redevelopment call for re-planning the entire area and making it a self-contained neighborhood, complete with all community facilities. By eliminating many of the present streets and carrying traffic around the project on the main thoroughfares which serve as boundaries, it will be possible to reduce the noise and hazard of heavy traffic throughout the area and thus, increase its livability. By the construction of a relatively few large multiple dwellings amply provided with open space for outdoor recreational facilities, the neighborhood can be made a very attractive residential section. This subject has been thoroughly discussed in the housing report and in a special report prepared to



DIAGRAMMATIC PLAN OF REDEVELOPMENT
TYPICAL SLUM AREA

show the possibilities of redeveloping a typical obsolete area so that it is unnecessary to go into detail as to how this might be brought about at this time.

The drawing on the left shows the general present arrangement of buildings on the site and the location of the schools which now serve the community. It will be noted that there is very little open space and the buildings cover a large percentage of the area. There are numerous streets which pass through the area, all of which carry considerable traffic. The drawing on the right shows a proposed rearrangement of housing facilities and consolidation of the present schools into one large centrally located structure. While the same number of families are housed in the proposed development as now live in the area, there is an enormous increase in the open space around buildings and a very greatly increased amount of play space at the school.

Community redevelopment such as shown on this drawing should be undertaken throughout the obsolete areas of Newark and the school and recreation plans developed in this report, are largely based on the carrying out of such a comprehensive plan over the next 20-25 years.

PROPOSED DAYTON STREET SCHOOL

Plate #14 shows a suggested plan for the development of the Dayton Street School, Community Center and Playground. The need for a new school to serve the area east of Aegean Park has long been recognized and recently, the Board of Education has taken definite action to construct such a building. This is one of the few new buildings recommended in this report.

There is an excellent opportunity for developing a combined school and recreation center that could serve as a model for all future school construction in the city. This area is one of the few in the city that is not intensively built up at present and a site of sufficient size could be obtained for a relatively small expenditure.

The present plans of the Board of Education are to erect this building on a site containing approximately 2.19 acres. The plan shown on Plate 14 embraces a site of approximately five acres which is the minimum standard generally recognized for an elementary school with a supervised playground in connection with it. It was estimated in 1944, that the additional area could be acquired for approximately \$65,000 and the Planning Board has strongly urged that the larger site be developed.

The proposed playground development as shown on the drawing, consists of a small children's play area adjacent to the school and separated from other parts of the area which would be

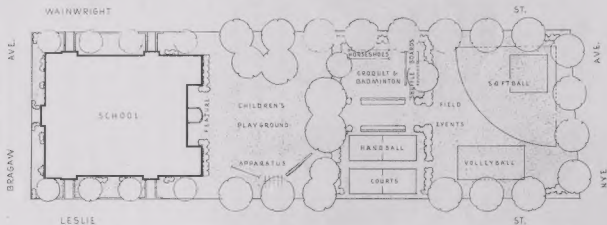


A SUGGESTED PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
THE DAYTON STREET SCHOOL, COMMUNITY CENTER
& PLAYGROUND

devoted to more active sports. By segregating the supervised play area and placing it near the school, it can be given close supervision by the staff with the greatest efficiency. The large area on the south side of the property is to be devoted to active sports such as softball, basketball and soccer and can be used by a large group of the community's population that are interested in such activities. There is also space for two tennis courts and in the rear of the building, there can be developed several volley courts and two handball courts. The area would be easily accessible from all parts of the neighborhood and particularly from the Seth Boyden Public Housing Project it adjoins. In addition to the facilities for outdoor recreation, the school itself will provide facilities for indoor activities in the gymnasium and the auditorium. Thus, a complete community center could be developed at this location that would be extremely valuable to the entire community.

Suggested Plan of Development for Bragaw Avenue School

Bragaw Avenue School is typical of many throughout Newark. While the building itself is fairly modern and meets most of the standards for elementary schools, it occupies a site that is so small that little or no opportunity exists for developing a real community center. In the chapter of this report devoted to the proposed elementary school and playground system, it was strongly recommended that in all cases where present school buildings are located properly to serve the needs of the neighborhood, that their sites be enlarged sufficiently to make it possible to develop attractive playgrounds in connection with the school itself. This



A SUGGESTED PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ENLARGED BRAGAW AVE. SCHOOL SITE

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CITY PLANNERS

drawing has been prepared to show the possibilities of such a program.

It is proposed to acquire all of the property in the remainder of the block and develop it as shown on the plan. Adjacent to the school would be the children's playground for supervised activity after school hours and during the summer period. This area would be equipped with playground apparatus and there is sufficient room for all types of organized activities. In the center of the area, there is a space for handball, horseshoes, badminton, softball, croquet and other activities more popular with the older age groups. This is separated from the children's playground in order to avoid conflicts and intermingling of various age groups. The third part of the area is to be devoted to active field sports such as softball and volleyball.

The entire area is to be attractively landscaped in order to enhance the general appearance of the neighborhood. It is unfortunate that many of the present playgrounds do not have sufficient area to permit their being landscaped and as a result, they are not the assets to the community that they should be.

